

Massacre symposium seeks right answers Delegates call for commission to rebuild Sabra and Shatila

By Carrie Nelle Thompson
Star Correspondent

ATHENS—Speakers at the international symposium to commemorate the massacres at the Sabra and Shatila refugee camps have called for the establishment of a world court to determine legal, human and political liability for the "crimes" committed during the Israeli invasion of Lebanon.

A plan of action passed at the four-day symposium organized by the International Secretariat in Solidarity with the Arab People (ISSAP) among other things appealed to people of goodwill all over the world who spoke against the massacres to continue to develop and strengthen their action in solidarity with the suffering Palestinians and Lebanese. The plan also called for the establishment of an international commission to secure the reconstruction of the Sabra and Shatila camps.

Unlike the delegates at the International Conference on the Question of Palestine in Geneva, those at the Athens symposium strongly condemned what they described as Israeli and American "imperialism." They made no reference to the UN resolution at the Palestine conference in Geneva which implicitly recognized the right of Israel to exist.

The speakers at the Athens symposium appeared to be fervent supporters of militant versus diplomatic means of a solution to the Arab/Israeli problem.

In an interview with The Star, the president of the ISSAP Mr. Omar El-Hamid of Libya said his organization will defer the recognition of Israel's right to exist until such a time that Israel also recognized the right to Palestinian statehood.

Most symbolic of the strong rhetoric of the symposium, was the opening speech made by Mr. Taysir Kuba, the leading representative of the PLO delegation, and a member of the PFLP Council. He equated Sabra and Shatila with the American massacre in the village of My Lai (Vietnam) "and the thousands of peasants murdered by US-backed armies and death squads in El Salvador and Guatemala. Mr. Kuba called for an end to this cycle of death and destruction inflicted on the people of the three continents by imperialism and its local allies.

He pointed out that despite the atrocities committed in Sabra and Shatila the enemy forces have still to achieve their war aims. "As the PLO, we have reconstructed the infrastructure of the Palestinian revolution...the Lebanese-Palestinian alliance has not only remained, it has been consolidated...today," he emphasised.

Of the 160 delegates representing 102 organizations, the only speakers in the vein of moderation were Mr. Ken Weetch, MP from Britain, Mr. Knud Broch, a private citizen from Sweden and Dr. M. J. Mehdi, Secretary General of Arab People to American People from the US. Weetch, a member of the Labour Party, stated that the massacres of Sabra and Shatila were a "horrible black spot on the conscience of the world... (especially) since no one was brought to justice." He said Sabra and Shatila were different from Deir Yassin because in the former there was an attempt to destroy the culture and identity of the Palestinian people and was also an attempt to expand Israeli influence by creating a Phalangist state and subjugating the Muslim majority.

He asserted that one purpose of the invasion was to divert the world's attention while Israel increased settlements on the West Bank and strengthened its hold in East Jerusalem.

Mr. Knud Broch stated that all present were "front line fighters" for the Palestinian cause and that there was no need to continue to recall history. Rather, the assembly should talk of practical steps to be taken. He asked the delegates to look to the recently held ICQP and adopt the measures it had: accept UN resolutions that had granted both Israel and Palestine secure states. Mr. Broch said Israel's boundaries should be confined to those of 1948, and not those of 1967.

Dr. Mehdi on his part urged all friends of Palestinians to reach their "kith and kin" in the United States and press them to speak out for Palestinian rights.

There was a consensus at the symposium also noted that an American military intervention in Lebanon could lead to a dangerous war which will threaten peace all over the world.



IS SHE OR ISN'T SHE: A 13-year-old patient goes straight to the point to try to flank England's Princess Diana is pregnant during the princess's visit to a home in England last month. Press speculation has abounded amid silence from the royal palace possibility of a second royal pregnancy. (AP wirephoto)

Britons question role in Lebanon

Continued from page 1

One of her fiercest critics has been the Conservative member of parliament, Mr. Enoch Powell, whose speech last Friday criticising the involvement in Lebanon as being another example of Britain "dancing to Washington's tune" was prominently reproduced in a number of newspapers. Mr. Powell is rather a lone wolf in British politics, but he appeared to be speaking for many government critics when he said it is a matter of the utmost indifference to the United Kingdom and its people who actually governs in Beirut. "It was certainly not worth the possible loss of British lives," Mr. Powell said.

Not all of the critics of British involvement are as extreme as Mr. Powell. But the Labour Party's foreign affairs spokesman, Mr. Dennis Healey, also asked for the British government to distance itself

more from American policy over the Lebanon. Mr. Healey, who has just returned from a Washington, said that the United States would make Lebanon into an American protectorate governed by a small Christian minority while itself dominated, he said, by the "fascist" alliance. Mr. Healey called for the European members of the Multinational Force — Britain, France and Italy — to press for a Lebanon in which Muslim majority would have a greater share of power and also to take more account of the interests in the region. A more understanding attitude towards the Syrians was also called for by Dr. David Owen, the Social Democrat leader and former foreign secretary.

It has to be pointed out, of course, that the Thatcher has an overwhelming majority in parliament and there is little evidence that her conservative colleagues (with the exception of Enoch Powell) share these critical views.

The Jerusalem Star

Vol. 2, Number 10

حرساام سار اسوعية ساسية، صدر عن التركة/الزنية الصحافة والفنر الدستور

Amman, 29 September-5 October 1983

Lebanese try to keep guns quiet Druze threaten to shell Beirut airport

By Robert H. Reid

BEIRUT (AP) — The Druze militia of Walid Junblatt warned on Wednesday it would consider the reopening of Beirut Airport a violation of the Lebanese ceasefire accord and threatened to shell it if the government goes ahead with plans to resume service on Thursday.

A statement released by Mr. Junblatt's Progressive Socialist Party claimed the Lebanese government had turned the airport into a military position from which the regime used its warplanes which attacked innocent civilians in the mountains.

It added: "Orders have been issued to all the forces and military units to respond immediately to such an attempt."

The government has announced plans to reopen the airport on Thursday to civilian traffic for the first time since 28 August, when Druze and Muslim gunners shelled the Lebanese and US Marines positions around it.

Mr. Junblatt was quoted on Wednesday by the Kuwaiti newspaper "Al-Qabas" as saying he was committed to the US-Saudi mediated ceasefire, but that the Druze would take up arms again if planned reconciliation talks failed.

The Druze warning came after representatives of the Lebanese army and the country's three main militia groups met in a shell-pocked bank building south of Beirut to begin policing the ceasefire.

State-run Beirut Radio reported a 45-minute mortar barrage on army positions facing Druze militia in the Aramoun hills and in nearby Khaleel along the coast three kilometres south of Beirut Airport.

An army communique accused Shi'ite Muslim militiamen of escalating attacks on government troops in Beirut's southern suburbs in violation of the ceasefire agreement.

As the scattered attacks continued, four delegates representing the army as well as Christian, Druze and Shi'ite militias met for two hours in no-man's land between Druze and Christian settlements south of Beirut, to begin work on supervising the ceasefire.

The delegates said after the two-hour meeting that they had agreed to establish a joint observation centre to oversee the ceasefire and care for civilians displaced by the war. They gave no indication where the centre would be established nor when.

The initial meeting of the security committee had been delayed for 24 hours because the participants could not agree on a location for the talks nor security arrangements, according to a source in the Shi'ite Muslim group Amal.

Wednesday's opening session was held under the protection of British troops from the Multinational Peacekeeping Force.

Three British scout cars took up positions around the bank building, scarred with gaping holes from three weeks of shelling. Two other scout cars, each flying a British flag, patrolled up and down the shell-pocked road in what had been a no-man's land until Monday's ceasefire.

While the delegates met without aides in a second-floor room, gunmen from three militias kept watch on the building from firing positions no more than 200 metres away.

Continued on page 32

INSIDE



Shishani boyscouts raise the roof: Page 23, Living

- Jordan — Government considers reactivating UNRWA health agreement: page 3
- Economy — Iraqi-Jordanian firm, MAN dispute contract: page 5
- Palestine — Serious questions remain over Ansar prison camp: page 10
- Star Centrepiece — Survey finds what may be Jordan's oldest sites: pages 16-17
- Arts — Three evenings of oriental tunes are coming: page 20

Israeli polls favour Labour

TEL AVIV (AP) — A public opinion poll published on Wednesday showed that the opposition Labour Party would win a national election if one was held now.

The poll, conducted for the daily "Haaretz" by Public Opinion Research of Israel (PORI), among 1,200 adults, showed the Labour Party would win 39.2 per cent of the popular vote compared with 35.5 per cent for the ruling Likud coalition.

In elections two years ago, Likud won 37.1 per cent and Labour 36.6 per cent of the vote.

Another poll by Dahaf Research Institute, printed in the "Jerusalem Post," showed that Labour would win a new election but only if it dropped Shimon Peres as its leader.

The survey among 1,800 adults showed that a Labour Party headed by former state President Yitzhak Navon would win seven more seats than a Likud headed by Premier-designate Yitzhak

Shamir. Former Premier Yitzhak Rabin would lead Labour to a three-seat victory over Shamir in the 120-seat parliament. But Shamir would beat a Peres-led Labour Party by six seats.

The Dahaf survey concluded that Defence Minister Moshe Arens is the most popular Likud politician and would beat Peres by eight seats if he led the Likud.

Dahaf's poll indicated that a Likud bloc led by former Defence Minister Ariel Sharon would lose to a Peres-led Labour Party by two seats.

The Labour Party is conducting talks with the Likud to gauge whether they can achieve a common political platform to establish a bipartisan government.

The Labour delegation, led by Mr. Peres and Mr. Rabin, is to meet with a Likud team for a third time on Friday in order to try to break a deadlock in the talks.

Vietnam hangs over the Americans' heads

By Abdulsalam Massarueh
Star Washington Correspondent

WASHINGTON — Television and newspaper commentators in the United States, among other opinion formers, this week came out with strong warnings that the US is escalating its involvement in Lebanon dangerously. The comments came after two US Navy ships took part in the ongoing civil war by shelling Syrian-supported militia positions in order to prevent the collapse of the Lebanese army defenders in the mountain town of Souk Al-Gharb.

The tone of television commentaries, especially that of NBC veteran John Chancellor, is that people in the United States showed last week some understanding when the life of US Marines was threatened; but they see the escalation of US military presence, as evidenced in the shelling, as entering a combat area, which is reminiscent of the Vietnam era.

'Smooth sailing'?

When the US Congress returned to its current session last week, many thought, especially Republican congressmen and senators, that President Reagan might have "smooth sailing" with Congress on the issue of the War Powers Act. But the ABC television network reported on Monday that the president is on one side, and the Congress is on the other.

House Speaker Tip O'Neill said that the president, through his aides, wants the Congress not to debate the War Powers Act and to give him a blank cheque on the matter of the US Marines' presence. All Democratic senators and many members of the House of Representatives will object to this, to the dismay of President Reagan. He does not want to admit the fact of the existence of "combat conditions" in Lebanon, because if he does the War Powers Act will be imposed, and the clock will start counting effective 31 August. It will run out by the end of September, or the end of October, at the very latest.

The feeling in the United States is that while Congressional leaders want the United States to live up to its commitment to assist the government of Lebanon, there is the fear that the US is not doing much in helping President Gemayel to venture along the paths of national reconciliation, as it was expected that he would do.

On Sunday, 18 September, commentators and journalists who spoke with President Gemayel, Druze leader Walid Junblatt, US Marines Commandant Paul Kelly and concerned Arab-Americans came to the conclusion that the Lebanese government is dragging the US into a muddy situation that is endangering more US Marines' lives. Possibly it will be prolonged into a new fearful civil war, worse than the last one in Lebanon in 1976. The consensus was that the United States should stay away from this factional war, and encourage political solutions to the Lebanese crisis.

Memories of Vietnam

The families of some of the Marines officers who live in Camp Lejeune in North Carolina sounded similar fears about the fates of their husbands and children, after it became clear that the US Navy used its firepower in order to assist the Lebanese army, while it was not in direct danger, and none of its Marines was hurt or affected. Memories of Vietnam are being resurrected and stories re-told.

Washington Post columnist Philip Geyelin wrote that President Reagan's latest promise, "We are not going to get drawn into some kind of a long-drawn conflict," is "hard to swallow." Geyelin adds to his analysis, "The point is not that the president or his advisers have to be infallible. On the contrary, it is precisely because they

cannot predict all the implications of what they are doing that we need Congressional reinforcement."

Geyelin was joined by Anthony Lewis, who wrote in the New York Times, under the heading, "Why are we in Lebanon?" this political tangle then, what is the mission of the Marines? they to be one more American military force dispatched without understanding and diplomatic will, so they become sitting ducks right or wrong, as the Reagan administration has seemed to be signalling lately? If so, that is folly built on ignorance. It would impress the Syrians, or our partners in the Multinational Force, without the political determination to move forward to an inclusive Lebanese system is a recipe for disaster: For Lebanon and the United States.

Checkmate

Hawkish columnist and writer Joseph Kraft, in one of his revelations, sounded the alarm of "The Lebanese Trap." He commended through the Washington Post, "While an American withdrawal now would be costly, it would not be disastrous. It would be less disastrous, certainly, than a long, controversial, and bitter defeat for this country, with the impact of a landslide on world power balance."

The "New York Times," in an editorial entitled "The Beirut Trap," wrote: "But Congress can insist that President Reagan's Marines out of ground combat and define their mission essentially diplomatic. If the United States is to play Lebanon's game, it has to learn to distinguish between a weak pawn and a strong one."

It is a distinction that is becoming more and more blurred as weeks pass.

Beirut ceasefire could mean chance for US to get out

THE VIEW FROM WASHINGTON

By Abdulsalam Massarueh
Star Washington Correspondent

WASHINGTON — Officials here admit that if it were not for Saudi Prince Bandar Bin Sultan, his tenacity and great patience, a ceasefire would not have been achieved in Beirut. Even the aircraft carrier USS "New Jersey," which was ready to fire its one-shell on the Druze strongholds, would seem to have been less of a factor than his quiet diplomacy.

State Department Spokesman Alan Romberg and President Reagan were both cautious in announcing the ceasefire, but called it a "step" in the direction of evacuating all foreign forces from Lebanon.

Although details about the accord were sketchy, the "Wall Street Journal" correspondent in Beirut, David Ignatius, offered his explanation of the package. According to Ignatius it included "a response to a Syrian demand that President Gemayel agree in advance to honour the committee's recommendations apparently (this problem)

was resolved by guarantees to that effect by the US and the Saudis."

According to diplomatic observers at the State Department, there must be some undisclosed conditions and terms, which may be revealed in due time. But the most interesting aspect of the affair was the absence of US special envoy Robert McFarlane, or any of his aides, when the announcement was made by Prince Bandar and Syria's foreign minister, Abdul Halim Khaddam. The State Department was not able to explain the absence of any US emissaries in Damascus last Sunday.

The point that Washington wants to make about the accord is that the ceasefire is in place, and that the United Nations, as President Reagan has recommended, might come in with its observers to police and control the disputed areas.

UN sources did not confirm or deny having received such requests from President Reagan; but it is apparent that other member-countries who have units in the Multinational Forces want the United Nations to deploy the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL), so that the issue of who controls the Druze areas will be taken out of the hands of the Lebanese army and the US Marines.

Continued on page 32

The First Moroccan Products Exhibition

2-15 October 1983

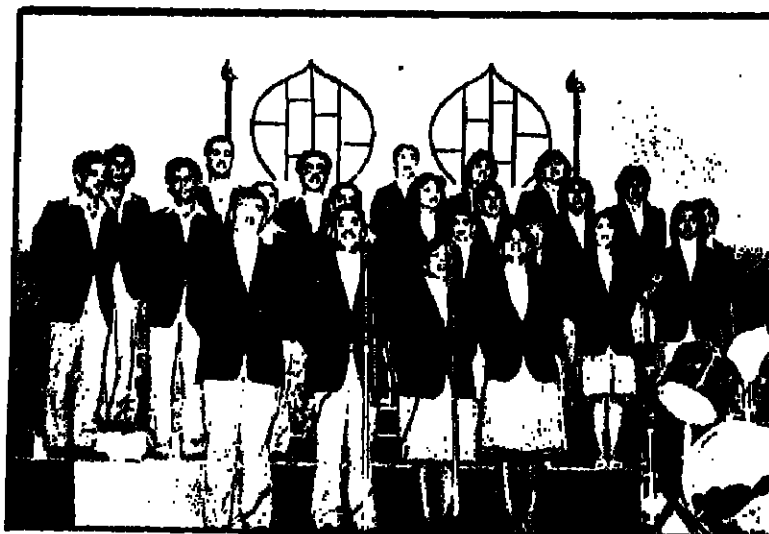
The newest and widest selection of Moroccan products for low prices — Wholesale and retail sales, directly at the exhibit.

Open daily from 10 am to 9 pm
Location: Behind Jordan Tower Hotel, Shmelsani

Open invitation
Offering the following:

Carpets and furniture fabrics
Blankets
Leather bags (for men and ladies)
Boy's shoes
Silverware

Men's and ladies' clothing (caftans)
Safari suits
Kitchen appliances (pressure cookers)
Bedroom and display furniture
Many other household items



The University of Jordan chorus performs in honour of first-year students at the university

University welcomes new students

Music, games mark week's festivities

By Fadla Faqr
Special to the Star

AMMAN — The University of Jordan welcomed its 2468 freshmen this week with a three-day orientation programme. The programme, organized by the Deanship of Student Affairs, included various cultural activities and a number of athletic events.

Dr. Muhieddin Touq, the acting dean of student affairs, said in an interview with the Star, "Freshmen could get a special issue of the university's bi-monthly newspaper, Sawi Al-Talabeh, a map of the various colleges and public services at the university, a student guide-book which includes the laws and by-laws that are pertinent to student's life on campus, and a special issue explaining the role, services and activities of the Deanship of Student Affairs. They were also entitled to two free tickets to the Department of Arts Activities' various entertainments." Dr. Touq said "The general objective of

the orientation programme is to introduce freshmen to the campus and its academic and non-academic departments. This sort of festivity makes the transition from school to the university easier for the freshmen, it helps him adapt to the new atmosphere before he gets seriously engaged with the academic process."

The orientation programme began on the 24th with a meeting between the freshmen and the deans of colleges.

Professor Mahmoud Al-Samra, dean of the Faculty of Arts greeted the new arts students and told them "I hope that the four years that you are going to spend at the Jordan University will be fruitful, and will help in moulding you as productive Jordanian citizens. We love our university and we are proud of its accomplishments which have made Jordan University a leading one in the area."

The reception was followed by the opening of an art exhibition, in which a

number of students, staff members and university employees took part. The fifty nine works displayed were notable for their variety of styles and subjects. Charcoal, gouache, water colour, pastels, Chinese ink and oil paint were used as basic materials. The paintings and the drawings which were exhibited represented several movements and schools of modernism such as abstract painting, surrealism, symbolism, impressionism as well as realism, although their subject matter remained traditional and national.

A number of friendly contests in basketball, table tennis, handball and volleyball were held between university's sports teams, the national teams and other local teams.

The Jordanian Armed Forces Band provided one of the highlights of the cultural activities with a performance on the Green Lawn.

The University student had presented a variety show at Samir Al-Fa'i Auditorium Stage and, in a performance, the University Chorus performed a number of songs in a special production. The audience was specially impressed with the University Circassian Group and the University Northern Dabka Group's folk dances.

Dr. Touq said that a students activities' centre is now under construction to make sure that every student can participate in university activities.

Asked about the possibility of organizing a similar orientation programme for teachers, he answered, "a committee for teaching process was set up for this purpose."

UNRWA health officials meet on services

Health agreement may be resumed, Dr. Malhas says

By Khader Mansour
Star Staff Writer

AMMAN — The government is seriously considering renewing a suspended agreement on health treatment with UNRWA, Health Minister Zuhair Malhas said this week. The agreement, which was suspended in the early 1960s, allows for Palestinian refugee patients under the care of the UN Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees to receive treatment at government hospitals.

Dr. Malhas, addressing a meeting of senior UNRWA health officials on Tuesday, said that if the agreement was reactivated it would be after certain amendments made necessary by events in the region since its suspension. He did not specify what the amendments would be.

Under the earlier terms of the agreement, UNRWA paid the government a fixed annual fee for the hospital services for refugees.

Dr. Malhas, speaking at the opening session of the two-day meeting, said, "I feel I must record a word of appreciation to UNRWA health services for their constructive efforts and good output in the health and medical fields." He said he was satisfied at the close co-operation between UNRWA and his ministry at all levels. Despite certain difficulties in the ministry due to lack of funds, he said the government will "spare no effort" to overcome them.

Explaining the health services the ministry offers to Jordanian citizens and to refugees, he recalled Prime Minister Mudar Badran's declaration of 1984 as the Year of Water and Environmental Sanitation. Health sector requirements will have top priority, he said.

The health officials' meeting at UNRWA's Amman office was called for the purpose of ex-

ploring the best way of providing smoother and more efficient health services to refugees in the area. It was opened by Dr. J.H. Hiddlestone, Director of UNRWA health services in Jordan, who reviewed services provided, their status and difficulties, for the meeting.

Also speaking was Dr. Hussein Gezairy, Director of the World Health Organization (WHO) in the Eastern Mediterranean region. He expressed WHO's continued readiness to support UNRWA's activities, mainly by providing further technical training, fellowships, health care programmes in public health nursing, health engineering, mother and child health care, clinical management of diarrhoeal diseases and short courses according to emergency needs.

Among the major topics discussed by the meeting were school and dental health services, health education, diabetes and supplementary feeding programmes.



REPRODUCTION of a 70-won postage stamp bearing the likenesses of His Majesty King Hussein and South Korean President Chun Doo Whan, issued in South Korea on the occasion of the King's recent visit there. In Oman on Wednesday, on the latest stage of his trip which has taken him to several Far Eastern countries, the King met Sultan Qaboos to discuss the tour. He also visited several important sites in Muscat, the Special Forces and a military exhibition.

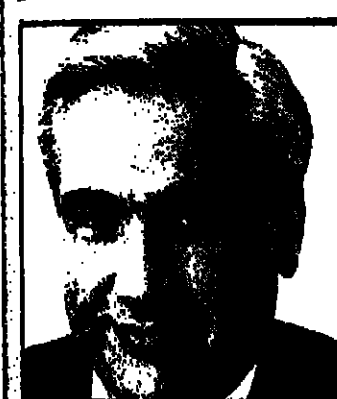
Deluxe Rooms and Suites
Restaurant
Lobby Lounge Bar
Centrally Airconditioned
In-house Laundry
Garage Parking

Mini Bars in all Rooms
Colour T.V. Available

10 JD's single
12 JD's Double
Special Prices for
Business Customers

Tel. 669306. Shmeisani Amman, Jordan

Aqaba, a holiday resort paradise on the Red Sea. Stay with us and enjoy our traditional warmth and hospitality combined with excellent service. Try out our superb RESTAURANT or join in on one of our nightly POOLSIDE BARBECUE'S. The perfect holiday at the AQABA TOURIST HOUSE HOTEL. For reservations call us anytime on (032) 5165.



Dr. Horstmar Stauber

German official due

AMMAN (Star) — The Chairman of the Board of Frankfurt International Fairs, Dr. Horstmar Stauber, will arrive in Amman next Tuesday on a three-day visit during which he will conduct talks with officials and businessmen to bolster commercial relations between Jordan and West Germany.

The Frankfurt Fair is one of the largest trade exhibitions in West Germany. Jordan takes part in the semi-annual exhibition regularly, represented by Ismail Tiliawt Company which provides all facilities for those wishing to participate.



Children at a Palestinian refugee camp in Jordan: UNRWA is charged with their medical well-being as well as their education and security. (UNRWA photo)

A Factory Move

The Hebron Glass and Ceramics manual factory owned by Nayef Al-Natshah Bros. has been moved from Amman-Madaba road to Naur-Shuneh road.

We welcome our customers to the new place

UM UTHINA HOTEL
HI EVERYBODY!
Our Syrian food is the best in Jordan.
with chef CARLO
We offer tasty service and good food, also lots of surprises.
try us at the
BLUE ROOM Restaurant
Feeling believing, they say
Lunch: 12:30 - 3:30 p.m.
Dinner: 8 p.m. - 12 midnight
for reservation
Call tel. 316136 ext. 1

DAHACO, DAJANI & CO
Have the Honor to Invite You
to Their Display at the
"ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT EXHIBITION"
to be Held at the
Amman Marriott Hotel
on Tuesday the 27th September
Through to Friday the 30th
September 1983

Ministry of Labour approval no. M/198/83 date Sept. 26, 1983
REQUIRED FOR EMPLOYMENT IN SAUDI ARABIA

- BRANCH MANAGER FOR TRAVEL AGENCY**
 - 10 years minimum experience
 - Fluent in English language
 - Salary/benefits will be determined based on qualifications
- SALES REPRESENTATIVES FOR TRAVEL AGENCY**
 - 5 years minimum experience
 - Fluent in English language
 - Salary/benefits will be determined based on his qualifications

All applicants should be available for interview on the 3rd and 4th of Oct. 1983 with complete C.V.s.
For interview appointments please contact
Mrs. Colette at 41836/42670/ 25396/30474
between 9 a.m. — 1 p.m.

T. Gargour & Fils
INVITES

International and local contracting companies interested in bidding for the new T.G.F. project of 11500 Sq. M. offices, showrooms, spare parts and workshop, to express their desire to participate by telefaxing directly to telex number 23042 Trust Jo.

Interested parties will be asked to submit prequalifications accordingly.

UM UTHINA HOTEL
THE LOUNGE BAR
is the ideal place to meet with friends and enjoy a Pint of Beer or your choice of Cocktails.
HAPPY HOUR
Daily 5-6 p.m.

Here's your chance to cash in on Korea's booming toy industry at
SIT TOY '83
SEOUL INTERNATIONAL TOY FAIR '83
OCT 7-13, 1983

THE SEOUL GIFT SHOW '83
OCT. 7-13, 1983

More Information?

CONTACT

KOREA TRADE CENTER — AMMAN

P.O. Box 3471 Tel: 21993 KOTRAMJO — Tel: 42182

Conference looks at engineers and development

Private-sector co-operation, changes in schooling among long-term goals

By Hamdan Al-Haj
Star Staff Writer

AMMAN — The role of the Jordanian engineer in the country's development was the subject of a conference which was held from 25-28 September under the patronage of His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan at the Professional Associations Complex in Shmeisani.

In an interview with The Star Dr. Rawhi Al-Sharif, Vice-President of the Jordanian Engineers Association, said that the conference achieved its immediate objectives and it was hoped it

would have great impact on long-term developments.

Dr. Sharif, who heads the Building Research Centre at the Royal Scientific Society (RSS), said that objectives were to introduce national industries to engineers and the public; to exchange ideas and knowledge among engineers; to define the defects and gaps in national industry; to introduce new systems of engineering, and to recommend solutions for problems.

Among the long-term objectives, he said, the association is looking for more co-operation with private business. Another objective is the reorganization and development of the engineering education system. That system should



Crown Prince Hassan addresses the opening session of the engineers' conference (Petra photo)

be directed towards the needs of the community, to fill the gaps in engineering specialties, Dr. Sharif said.

He also mentioned the hope to set up research programme, to make Jordan a centre of excellence which could

export knowledge and even industries to the region.

Asked about the engineers' role in development, he said that engineers are employed at so many different stages — in education, consulting, contracting, at factories, research, supervision and material supply that they contribute to the whole process of construction and industrialisation. "The engineer is making his presence felt in almost all projects in the country."

Asked for his criticisms of the conference, Dr. Sharif said that not all companies nor industries had taken part and not enough papers were received by the association, although many of the papers were of high quality. The organizers were afraid, shortly before the conference opened, that they would not be enough participants. One paper was received by the organizers a day before the conference started but it was untipped.

Dr. Said Abu Bakr, of the Chemical Engineering Department at Yarmouk University told The Star that, "as a researcher, I think it is about time for Jordanian engineers and researchers start doing research which deals with the problems in our industry. It seems to be that Arab researchers do research benefit Western industry. The conference gives me the opportunity to share information and also to start writing research papers in Arabic."

Dr. Bakr said that he believed that the organization of the conference was lacking. It would be better if professors of the Yarmouk University and University of Jordan had taken part in the conference effectively. "As a university professor, I learned about the conference only through the newspaper."

Scholars shed light on optics

AMMAN (Star) — The 1983 annual meeting of the Petra School of Physics, which started last Saturday, is discussing "Optical Properties of Solids" in sessions at the Yarmouk University Liaison Office.

The meeting, which will end on 1 September, is the second in a series of such conferences by which the school hopes to improve the standard of Jordanian physicists and keep them in touch with ongoing research, said Prof. Ahmad Saleh of Yarmouk University. He described the school's purpose as "to help, stimulate and develop physics research in Jordanian universities, institutions and centers through the presentation of the work of certain areas of interest."

He told The Star that efforts were concentrating this year on the optical solids because of its "paramount importance" in many fields of pure and applied sciences. "It has been found necessary to make adequate efforts in Jordan to further research and development in this significant subject."

Scientists from 10 countries besides Jordan are participating in the meeting. It is sponsored jointly by Yarmouk University and the University of Jordan. In co-operation with the national Centre for Theoretical Physics, Dr. Saleh said the one-year school was taking a step-by-step approach to the many different fields of physics.

In the first session last year participants dealt with electron behaviour in solids, in particular electron spin and dynamics. In future years the school will move on to other fields of physics.

Trucking company seeks JD 10m compensation

By Steven Ross
Star Staff Writer

AMMAN — A JD 10 million dispute between the Iraqi-Jordanian Land Transport Company (IJLTC) and the West German truck manufacturers MAN arose due to inexperience and poor judgement on MAN's part, says 'Eid Al-Fayez, Director-General of IJLTC.

MAN (Maschinenfabrik Augsburg-Nuernberg), whose two-year contract with IJLTC for provision and operation of 400 trucks expired on 15 August, is claiming JD 10.5 million from the Iraqi-Jordanian company. It wants the money in lieu of payments it expected to receive for tonnage carried between Aqaba and Baghdad, when the original contract was signed on 15 May 1981. For its part, IJLTC wants JD 5 million from MAN for investments that the German firm has not made.

The original contract called on MAN to provide 400 trucks and to operate them for 24 months between Aqaba and Baghdad. Ownership of the trucks was to pass to IJLTC on 15 August 1983. In addition to bearing the expenses, including manpower, of the operations MAN was supposed to build truck workshops in Aqaba, Baghdad and Amman, and other buildings such as checkpoints along the desert route.

MAN was to be paid for its services at a rate of 3.6 fls per kilometre per tonne carried, for a total of 2.5 million tonnes. But Mr. Fayez says it has

hailed only 1.25 million tonnes, leaving half of its contract still to be completed. The Baghdad garage and some of the other buildings envisaged in the contract also have not been built.

At the root of the dispute is the fact that when the contract was first signed, no source of cargo was specifically stated. At that time, in the wake of the boom in Iraq-bound shipping through Aqaba, it was apparently assumed that there would be cargo enough and to spare. But MAN now says that it has had difficulty filling its trucks, and claims that it was IJLTC's responsibility to guarantee the cargo. Mr. Fayez denies this.

He cites Aqaba Port figures purporting to show that Iraq imported 4 million tonnes of cargo through Aqaba in 1982. IJLTC was entitled to carry half of this, under its agreements with independent truckers; but ended up with only 31 per cent. "Why did MAN not carry (the full) amount?" Mr. Fayez asks.

He says it is because, while it is one of the biggest truckbuilding companies in the world, MAN has little experience in actually operating the vehicles. Its unfamiliarity with conditions in Jordan, too long a lag between trips, and high manpower costs are also factors. In addition, MAN is faced with the lowering of axle load limits, which mean each truck will be able to carry less and less tonnage on each trip.

The 400 MAN trucks are now sitting idle as negotiations continue. Both sides say they are willing to compromise. IJLTC has offered to sign a



Parked trucks of Steyr (above) and MAN (below): Not enough cargo?



new contract for management of the trucks run by a consortium of Austria's Steyr truck while arbitration proceeds on the original contract, and MAN has agreed in principle; but agreement has not been reached on the terms of such a contract.

Another 350 trucks are operating for IJLTC, as MAN.

Free zone planned for airport

Commercial enterprises get tax, customs exemptions

By Hamdan Al-Haj
Star Staff Writer

AMMAN — A commercial free zone at Queen Alia International Airport, will be established soon, says Ali Al-Hassan, Director-General of the Jordan Free Zones Corporation. Storage areas are to be erected for transit goods at the new zone, he said. The airport's administration has set aside the necessary land, covering about 10,000 square metres.

Meanwhile, the free zone in Aqaba is planning to build factory shells for renting to companies who are interested in establishing certain industries, Mr. Hassan said.

Exemptions

Tax and customs exemptions are the main incentives and facilities offered by the free zones in the commercial investment sphere. The main free zone is at Zarqa. Goods incoming and outgoing through the free zones, to other local markets are exempt from customs duty and other taxes and fees, including import licence fees except for storage fees.

Short and long-term storage is provided as needed at a fixed three-monthly rate. Leased land on which installations have been erected is also exempt from rental fees for up to three years.

The corporation can provide technical transfer services for stored goods such as packing, repacking, mixing and separating etc. Goods sold to foreign markets will be exempt from income tax and social services tax for 12 years.

Commercial operations are those in which goods are brought to and from the zone with no value added. But for industrial investment, the corporation also offers incentives: Industrial production at the zone, when goods are sold to foreign markets, will be exempt from income and social services tax for 12 years (starting from the assessment year following the first year of production).

Tax-free salaries
The salaries of non-Jordanians employed by the projects inside free zones

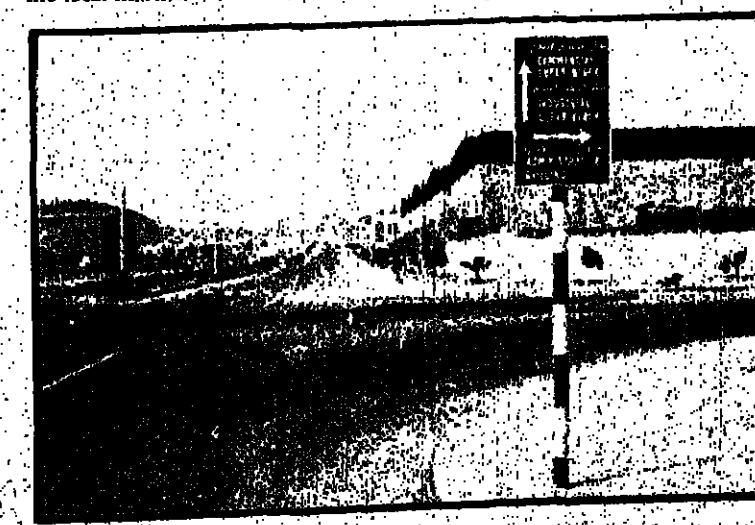


Industrial installation at the Zarqa Free Zone

will be tax-free, and buildings erected in free zones will be exempt from construction licensing fees and land and construction taxes. Capital invested in the free zones may be transferred abroad together with profits.

Certain other customs and tax incentives apply to products manufactured inside the free zones and sold in the local market.

The Free Zones Corporation, in co-ordination with the Ministry of Industry and Trade, has approved the establishment of various sorts of industries at the first free zone, near Zarqa. They include publication and printing industries; educational equipment industries; metal and metal-forming; transport; electrical appliances and equipment; electronic equipment; machinery and plastic materials, etc.



View of storage areas in the zone

JORDAN VALLEY AUTHORITY INVITATION FOR PREQUALIFICATION OF TENDERERS

Applications are invited for the prequalification of tenderers for manufacturing, supply and construction of Two Micro-Hydro-Electric-Power plants and a pumping station at North Shouneh Area.

A - The first project is to construct Hydro-electric power plant at Adasiya to generate power of one Mega - Watt from water head available from Mukhelba Canal. The tender of this project shall include: design, manufacturing, supply, installation and all pertaining civil works of the Hydro - electric power plant.

B - The Second project is to construct a pumping station with a capacity of 1.5 cum / sec. and a Hydro-electric power plant to generate 0.3 Mega Watt at North Shouneh. The tender for this project shall include: manufacturing, supply, installation and all related civil works for the pumping station and the Hydro-electric power plant.

The submitted prequalification documents shall include detailed experience of the company in the field of design, manufacturing and installation of Hydro-electric plants and pumping stations along with all pertaining civil works.

Application may be submitted by individual companies and by joint ventures. In cases of joint ventures, the applications for prequalification are to be submitted by the sponsor and shall give detailed information about the members of the joint venture.

Application for pre-qualification will be received until October 20th 1983. The present schedule is to make the tender documents available to prequalified contractors on Nov. 30th 1983, to arrange for a site visit by tenderers 30 days later, to open the tenders Jan. 31st 1984 and to award the contract April 30th 1984.

The Prequalification documents are to be sent for:

The President
Jordan Valley Authority
Amman P.O. Box 1970
Dr. Munther Haddadin
President

INVITATION To All Contractors And Consultants



Jordan Wood Industries Co Ltd.

INVITES YOU TO VIEW THEIR NEW LINE OF

Modern Kitchens

IN ADDITION TO THEIR PRODUCTION OF EXTERNAL AND INTERNAL DOORS AT THE

Engineering Industrial Exhibition

WHICH WILL BE HELD AT THE Professional Association Complex

STARTING SUNDAY SEPT. 25 UNTIL WEDNESDAY SEPT. 30, 1983

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION

CALL US AT

78171-2

P.O. Box 6272, Amman, Jordan
Tel: 21404 (ext. 21404), Cable: JAWICO

Third World countries warm to foreign investment

By Melvyn Westlake

A MAJOR CHANGE in attitudes towards foreign investment is now taking place among developing countries. Once viewed throughout much of the Third World with suspicion, fear and even outright hostility, foreign investment by private European, Japanese and United States companies is seemingly acquiring a new acceptability.

Developing countries from Jamaica to Guinea, and from Sri Lanka to Ethiopia are now putting out the welcome mat for multinational companies and other private investors.

Indeed, with such investment running at over \$14 billion in 1981, Third

World countries are actively competing for a slice of the action, with inducements like tax holidays, cheap labour and promises not to restrict the investor's right to send profits home. Economic processing zones — special enclaves for foreign-financed production — are proliferating.

Investment replaces aid

Among governments in the industrial nations, too, there is a new emphasis on the role of private investment in promoting development in the Third World. As aid budgets have become increasingly constricted, there has been a greater tendency to view private investment as a substitute. Its growth is loudly applauded by those in the Thatcher and Reagan governments who believe that it is in any case superior to aid in promoting development.

Several of the investing countries have introduced new schemes to encourage the flow of such capital to developing countries and provide insurance against the possibility of investors losing their money for political or other reasons beyond their control.

Direct investment takes many forms, but in a nutshell it involves business ventures — whether in agriculture, manufacturing, mining, oil drilling or services like banking and trading — financed, at least partly, from capital provided by individuals or companies in other countries (it is described as indirect if finance is channelled through institutions like pension funds or investment trusts, to provide a portfolio holding).

There are many reasons for the change in the investment climate in the Third World. For some developing

countries it results from a desperate shortage of other forms of capital to finance development. For others, it reflects the arrival of new governments wedded to a more free-market approach than their predecessors.

In some cases, it represents a reaction to policies of self-reliance that are thought to have failed. In others, it seems from growing confidence that private foreign investment can take place on terms mutually beneficial to the host country and the overseas investor, and without the exploitation of the past, when multinational companies were felt to have had the whip hand.

With this swing of the pendulum, the danger now is that some developing countries may place excessive faith in such investment as a cure-all for

their troubles. It is already clear that availability of foreign investment, falling some way short of demand, has a consequence, there is a real danger of developing countries getting caught in a costly, competitive spiral of greater concessions, which will be the benefits without significantly influencing the volume and pace of investment.

Foreign investment goes overwhelmingly to a small group of favoured developing countries — oil-exporting and newly industrialized countries. For many poorer nations it is unlikely to become an important source of finance, whatever the

Even for the more fortunate developing countries, direct foreign investment is not suitable for financing balance of payments deficit. The cause of the long lead times in investment does not actually represent fresh money coming into the country, but the re-investment of profits which otherwise would have been repatriated.

Some idea of how much private business capital is flowing to developing countries and the pattern of distribution is provided by new data from the Paris-based Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD). They show that:

— Flows increase: Direct investment flows to the Third World, provided by companies based in the 17 richest industrialized nations (the West, Japan, Australia and New Zealand), rose steadily, if erratically, during the 1970s, at an annual average of 10 per cent, or 5 per cent after allowing for world inflation. Between 1970 and 1981, the annual net flow more than quadrupled, to \$14.6 billion.

In spite of the growth in foreign investment, however, it has not replaced other forms of finance, such as loans, and has declined as a proportion of the total annual flow of capital to the South, accounting for only 17 per cent in 1981, against 23 per cent in 1970. It still amounts to less than half the North's annual inflow, although for some countries, particularly in Latin America and South East Asia, foreign investment has become a bigger source of money than aid.

— Favourable destinations: Almost 70 per cent of foreign investment goes to the richest northern countries. From the richest northern countries, investment in the Third World in 1981 was \$14.6 billion, up from \$10.5 billion in 1970. The largest recipients of newly industrialized countries, including Brazil, Mexico, Taiwan, South Korea — and traditional export countries. Another 15 per cent went to tax havens and off-shore financial centres, such as the Bahamas, Cayman Islands and the Netherlands Antilles, where it was predominantly directed.

Less than 3 per cent of the total investment went to the 60-odd least income developing countries, and their proportion was only 1 per cent of the total investment in 1981, down from 2 per cent in 1970. Their meagre share has not been going down in recent years.

— Exception: China: The exception is the People's Republic of China, which is treated separately in the OECD figures. Investment in China, which is separately in the OECD figures, has risen phenomenally since the late 1970s, from around \$200 million in 1970 to over \$2 billion in 1981, making it the second largest recipient of investment in the developing world, after India. This flow of capital, which has owed the promulgation of the 1979 Foreign Investment Law, is set to go on growing.

(Continued on page 2)

In Jordan, "Ahlan Wa Sahlan" is more than a greeting. It's a way of life!



"What 'Ahlan Wa Sahlan' means depends on where you are. Too often, it means little more than 'good day'.

But in Jordan, it always means what it says: 'welcome, twice, welcome'.

Ask a Jordanian for directions to our breathtakingly modern business centers, our ancient treasures and souks and he will happily be your guide.

Because a Jordanian regards a visitor as an honoured guest in his home.

So strong is our tradition of hospitality that it begins even before you arrive — when you fly Alia, the progressive airline of Jordan.

No matter which class you fly on Alia, you can be sure of first class treatment. From flight attendants, who make you feel comfortable, to a scheduled planned especially for travelers to and from the Middle East.

Come to Jordan with Alia. Our people have treated Caesars and Pharaohs like royalty. We can do no less for you.

Alia
The Royal Jordanian Airline

Your best connection to the Middle East.

Alia flies to 30 cities on four continents: Abu Dhabi, Amman, Baghdad, Aleppo, Athens, Beirut, Bombay, Cairo, Damascus, Doha, Frankfurt, Geneva, Harbin, Helsinki, Istanbul, Jakarta, London, Madrid, Manila, Mexico City, Moscow, New York, Rome, Seoul, Singapore, Taipei, Teheran, Tokyo, Vienna, Zurich.

Opec tries to keep tight rein on oil production

Demand falls as Western importers devalue currencies, diversify sources



By Robert Pouillot
Star Economy Analyst

THE CONTINUED strength of the American dollar; a growing uneasiness over how sustained the worldwide economic recovery really is, and a clear desire by the industrial world to diversify its oil imports away from Opec are three factors which have lately enhanced the pressure on oil-exporting countries.

No wonder that, despite market expectations, Opec has decided to remain extremely cautious by keeping its current production ceiling to 17.5 million barrels a day (b/d) instead of pushing it up by 1 million for the fourth quarter.

The decision was taken on 15 September in Vienna by Opec's monitoring committee made up of the United Arab Emirates, Venezuela, Indonesia and Algeria.

Yet, aside from Kuwait, Qatar and Iraq, it seems that most other country members of the organization are in fact exceeding their respective quotas. The result is that combined Opec output reached 18.3 million barrels a day in July and August.

One basic problem facing the Opec monitoring committee is that country-members hardly provide any relevant data on their current production. The issue is not new within the organization. Aside from the fact that those data are highly sensitive, the Opec secretariat has never been able, since its establishment, to monitor efficiently on a monthly basis the 13 members' output. The result, ironically for such a powerful organization, is that it has had to rely on outside market sources or even, as did the monitoring committee, retain the services of a Western consultant. In this case, the consultant Arthur D. Little from Cambridge, USA.

An obvious question, therefore, is: If Opec can't monitor precisely its own production, how can it really implement production rationing to stabilise the international oil market? The answer is that it can't really enforce its quota decisions other than by conveying market signals to its members, and calling for self discipline. Full stop.

Oil at \$48 a barrel

Outside North America, the surge of the US dollar has had a very powerful dampening effect on European and Japanese oil consumption. Since 1980, the cost of crude oil in terms of European currencies has risen by 50 per cent. Put

differently, oil companies operating in Europe had to raise product prices by a full \$17.50/barrel, just to hold even. While the estimated landed cost of crude rose from \$32.70/barrel in 1980 to reach a peak of \$36.70 the next year, and started tumbling back to a low of \$31.30, the devaluation of European currencies over that period against the dollar had the effect of pushing the crude oil price higher and higher. While a barrel of crude delivered on the Continent in 1980 cost only \$32.05, the price expressed in four major European currencies (pound sterling, French franc, Deutsch mark and Italian lire), it has now risen to an all time high of \$48.15/barrel (at a fixed exchange rate).

Another major trend among industrial countries has been to diversify their oil sources out of Opec. Japan, for one, is pushing strongly to buy Alaskan crude, which could help lessen its ties with the Gulf countries. But a more crucial test has been the American experience over the last year with the Middle East.

In the first half of 1982 for instance, the US bought over a million barrels a day from five Arab countries: Oman, Egypt, The UAE, Algeria and Saudi Arabia. This year, the Americans cut back their purchases from those producers by a startling 68 per cent. Iran made a major breakthrough by raising its deliveries to the US to an average of 46,000 barrels a day. And most of the balance came from sources considered to be politically more stable such as Mexico, Canada, Venezuela, the United Kingdom, Ecuador, India and Indonesia. Nigeria, Opec's weakest link, suffered a terrible beating with a 52 per cent drop in its sales to America.

Alitalia performs well in '83

ROME (Agencies) — Operating results of Alitalia, the Italian national air carrier, improved during the first semester of 1983 despite a downturn in traffic over the same period of 1982.

Alitalia's board of directors heard this report during a meeting on 23 September. They were told that turnover increased to about 1,088 billion Italian lire (JD 250 million) during the period under consideration, while capacity offered decreased by 1.7 per cent and actual traffic by 3.2 per cent.

A statement issued by the company noted that the downturn in traffic paralleled the general slowdown in the airline industry, and said the results showed a "significant improvement" considering the rise in costs related to the strength of the American dollar.

Analysts predict continued investment growth

Continued from page 6

— Big five investors: The concentration of foreign investment on the receiving side is matched by similar concentration among the rich Northern countries that provide most of the world's investment capital. About two-thirds of all their foreign investments go to each other, as when General Motors of the US invests in car assembly plants in Britain or West Germany.

Of the sum invested in the Third World, more than 85 per cent comes from just five countries — the US (nearly half), Japan (10.9 per cent), West Germany (10.1 per cent), Britain (8.9) and France (7.3).

— Links maintained: Historical ties, geographical proximity and trade relations are major factors influencing the pattern of foreign investment, as well as expectations about the level of profit and the investment climate in the host country.

Predictably, Latin America accounts for the bulk of US foreign investment in the Third World (some 70 per cent) while Asia still receives more than 60 per cent of all investment by Japan in the developing countries.

Latin America is the most important developing region for new West German investment (almost 60 per cent), while France and Britain remain the biggest investors in Africa.

— Investment stock: As a consequence of the emphasis the Big Five investing countries have given to Latin America over many years, it now accounts for over half of the Third World's entire stock of foreign-owned business assets, with Asia some way behind (28 per cent of the total), Africa trailing further still (with 11 per cent) and the poor regions of southern Europe collecting the balance.

Brazil has the biggest single slice of the total book value of foreign investment in the Third World — built up over several decades. It accounts for 12.5 per cent, followed by Mexico with 7.5 per cent and Indonesia with 6.25 per cent.

Although the United States remains by far the biggest single overseas investor, its share of the total stock of foreign-owned business assets in the Third World — amounting to a book value of some \$131 billion at the end of 1981 — declined during the 1970s, while West Germany and Japan grew in importance as sources of private investment. Other, more traditional sources, notably France and Britain, also lost ground.

OECD economists are in no doubt that, barring major unexpected disturbances, the average annual growth in foreign investment will continue to be as high in coming years as the 14 per cent notched up in the 1970s. In their view, developing countries will have to

continue to rely on substantial commercial flows to meet their needs, and direct foreign investment "will play an increasingly important role."

This will, as the OECD delicately puts it, require "a convergence of attitude in developing and developed countries concerning multinational enterprises."

For two decades the role of the giant multinational companies has been one of the thorniest issues in North-South relations. Several international agencies and various inter-government bodies have attempted to hammer out codes of conduct to protect both investor and host country, and proscribe restrictive business practices. Agreement has been limited.

Undoubtedly, developing countries with the most economic strength now feel they have enough experience to work with multinational companies on equal terms. The poorer countries are another matter. The OECD acknowledges that "there are still many developing countries with limited market potential, small resource endowments and without a strong and effective administration, which are not yet able to negotiate with multinational enterprises from a position of strength." For them, an internationally agreed and enforceable code of conduct is still needed to protect them from abuses by powerful foreign companies.

South / Third World Media

Calm before the storm

By Mamdouh El-Ghaly

TRADING WAS light this week and prices held fairly steady. But this does not mean that the market is heading towards stability; a rise in prices is to be expected.

More than 655,000 shares were handled, at a market value of JD2 million divided among 1,330 contracts; an increase of 3.4 per cent compared to last week taking into consideration that the week was one day short.

Average daily handling was about 500,000, with deviation from this average of 28.3 per cent or 7.4 per cent of total.

Banks

The banks sector had 70.3 per cent of the market, an increase of 9 points compared to last week. Five out of 17 banks had 77 per cent of the sector or 54.7 of the total market. Petra Bank had 33.3/23.4 per cent respectively; Jordan National Bank 13/9.1 per cent; Bank of Jordan 11.6/8.2 per cent; Arab Bank 11.3/8.0 per cent, and the Islamic Bank had 8.6/6.0 per cent.

Industry

Industrial shares had 20.2 per cent of the total, a decrease of 6.2 points. Five out of 30 companies had 60.6 per cent of the sector or 12.2 per cent of the total. National Industries had 19.1 per cent of the sector or 3.9 per cent of the total; Industrial, Commercial and Agricultural 14.1/2.8 per cent; Jordan Petroleum Refinery 10.5/2.1 per cent; Jordan Timber Processing Industries 9.9/2.0 per cent, and Jordan Cement Factories 7.0/1.4 per cent.

Services

The services sector occupied 7.7 per cent of the market, down 1.3 points on last week. In this sector three out of 11 companies had 72 per cent of the sector or 5.5 per cent of the market total. National General Investments Company had 27.6 per cent of sector or 2.1 per cent of total; Arab Investment and International Trade Company 23/1.8 per cent, and International Contracting and Investment Company 21/1.6 per cent.

Insurance

Insurance companies accounted for 1.8 per cent of the total market, a decrease of 1.5 points compared to last week. Two out of nine companies had 47 per cent of sector or 0.8 per cent of the total. General Insurance had 24 per cent of sector or 0.4 per cent of total, and Jordan-French Insurance 23/0.4 per cent.

The shares of 67 companies were handled during the week; price declines outnumbered advances 29-25. Notable gainers included National Industries, closing at JD 1.340 up from JD 1.180; Rafia Plastic Bags Manufacturing at JD 1.00 up from 0.910; International Contracting and Investment at JD 0.810 up from JD 0.750; Arabian Seas Insurance at JD 4.250 up from JD 3.950, and REFCO, closing at JD 40.500 up from JD 39.100.

International Insurance closed at JD 1.380, down from JD 1.500; Petra Bank at JD 10.000 down from JD 10.700, and Jordanian Industrial Investments at JD 1.500, down from JD 1.650.

The stock price index calculated by The Star at closing time came to 362.760, an increase of 3.3 points or 0.9 per cent compared to the closing price of last week.

In the over-the-counter market 666,000 shares were handled at a market value of more than JD 560,000.

The weekly record

- Stock showing a price increase
- Stock showing a price decrease
- The mean record figure

Ansar camp prisoners deserve attention

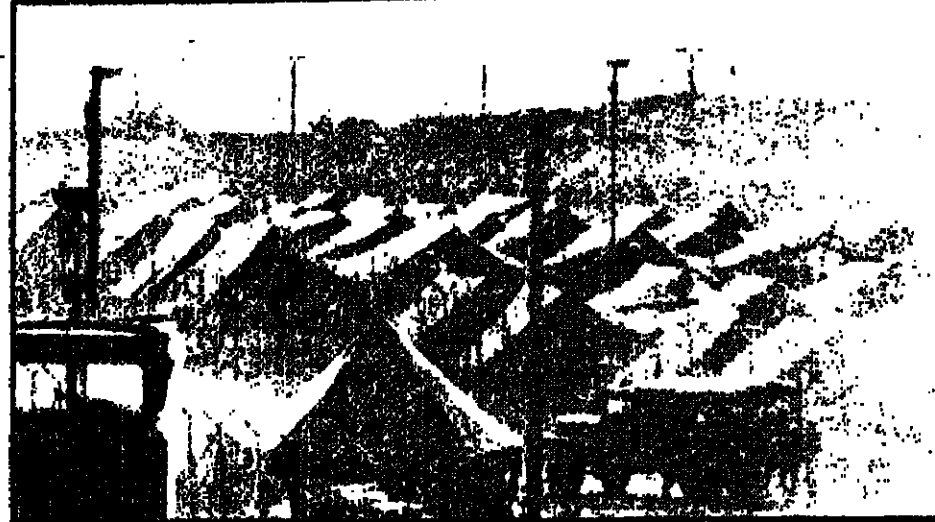
WASHINGTON (Star) — One year after Israel's invasion of Lebanon, serious concern remains as to the fate of the thousands of Lebanese and Palestinian prisoners held captive by Israeli occupation forces.

The State Department has estimated that as of 1 April there were still 5,200 prisoners being held at Ansar, a makeshift prison camp, and that approximately 1,000 prisoners — half of them Lebanese and half Palestinians — were held by the Lebanese army. In addition, an unknown but large number were being held by the private militias. There are also reports of Palestinian prisoners being held within Israel, in violation of the Geneva Conventions. Virtually all of these prisoners are being incarcerated without any formal charges.

The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) has been visiting those prisoners held at Ansar since July, 1982, and has begun to visit the prisoners held by the Lebanese army. These visits, however, are subject to restrictions which serve to undermine their utility. For example, ICRC representatives are denied entry to certain areas of the prisons, most notably the interrogation centre at Ansar.

In addition, at least some Red Cross messages and national documents are not being given to the prisoners. It is widely assumed that the ICRC prefers not to make an issue of the official interferences for fear of jeopardizing the limited access it now has to the prisoners.

ADC has repeatedly appealed to the State Department, Congress and the Israeli and Lebanese governments on behalf of the prisoners and their families. Sadly, these appeals have been to no avail to date. The US has failed even to issue an official protest. The prisoners remain forgotten hostages of the political struggles.



A general view of the Ansar prison camp in southern Lebanon

While the physical conditions at Ansar reportedly have improved, the strain of the long imprisonment and the fears of the prisoners for the safety of their families cannot be exaggerated. With the entry of each new prisoner comes news of the harsh conditions on the outside: the evictions, the car bombings, the death squads operating in the camps, the kidnappings at the militia roadblocks.

For those who are released there are also terrors. Several have been murdered following their release from Ansar. And for many, release from the prisons is only temporary. Upon release, the prisoner is denied the return of his previous documents and given instead a Hebrew "laissez passer", valid for only a limited period — generally only a month. At the end of this period, it is necessary to report to Israeli headquarters to

renew the "laissez passer." In reality, a person released from detention has only two possibilities: to leave immediately for Beirut or a foreign country, or to remain with his family. If he stays, the Israeli authorities black mail him into collaborating with them; if he refuses, he is taken back to Ansar.

ADC has adopted the cases of three relatives of Arab-Americans who are imprisoned at Ansar: Samih El-Youssef, Ghassan Zeidan, and Mahmoud Shababou.

Samih was detained in June 1982 by the Israelis while visiting his mother in Ein El-Hilwe. He has been charged by the Israeli authorities with suspicion of "terrorist activities and of having been active for such purposes in West Germany," although the West German authorities have no record of such activities.

In effect, therefore, Samih has been arrested by one country (Israel), charged with breaking the laws of another country (West Germany), and is being held prisoner in yet a third country (Leba-

non). This is in total disregard for even the principles of international law and diplomacy.

Ghassan was arrested in his home in Beirut along with a friend in late June 1982. He has been released and rearrested by the Israelis. Ghassan continues to be held at Ansar despite request from the International Committee of the Red Cross that he be released for health reasons. He has a liver abscess. No charges have been brought against Ghassan.

Mahmoud was picked up by the Israelis in the summer while visiting his family in southern Lebanon. Mahmoud, who is married to an American woman, has received none of the messages sent to him by his wife through the Red Cross. His wife received word after his arrest that his detention for US residency had been approved, because her letters have been denied to him. He does not know of the approval. No charges have been brought against Mahmoud.

Despite the prolonged detention of Lebanese and Palestinian prisoners, there have been notable failures on the part of human rights activists in the United States to gain official attention for the issue of their incarceration in concentration camp-like conditions. Israel has ignored the provisions of international conventions, in particular the Third Geneva Convention of 1949 which relates to the status of prisoners of war, and the Fourth Geneva Convention of 1949, which related to the status of civilians in areas under the military occupation of foreign forces.

Israel's refusal to observe the basic human rights guarantees of these treaties, both of which have ratified, should be a matter of grave concern to persons whose commitment to the issue of human rights is sincere.

It is essential that the fate of the Lebanese Palestinian prisoners not be regarded as a secondary issue. Human needs and human rights should take precedence over political technicalities.

problem of the Middle East. The problem of the Middle East is the Palestinian question. Now there is a development of chemical reaction. No one (at the ICQP) is speaking of any other question unless they have no legal position here. (Some attendees at the ICQP were especially invited guests as "eminent persons" or consultants.) Now Israel is very aware that they must tackle the problem. This is a new development. Even in Israel there is a very strong belief that the Palestinian question is the core of the matter.

Q: Will Israel cope peacefully?

A: All of us (humans) are peace-loving by conscience. No one would accept mass murder, atrocities or the invasion of Lebanon or territory of the West Bank and Gaza. The UN cannot be indifferent.

Q: But the United States and Israel did not want the ICQP. So will the pressure on them be great?

A: Certainly! They did not come to this but I'm sure in the future they will come.



TRIPOLI, Lebanon — Palestine Liberation Organization Chairman Yasser Arafat returned to PLO offices here last week. Observers believe Mr. Arafat's return to Tripoli is an effort on his part to make peace with Syria. Picture above shows Arafat (middle) being escorted to his office.

'Egypt will stand for Palestinian rights'

Delegate declares in an interview

EDITOR'S NOTE: As Egypt is the only Arab nation to have a peace treaty with Israel (apart from the recent tenuous accords between Lebanon and Israel) all eyes and ears were turned to Egypt's official delegate to the recent conference on Palestine, in Geneva Mr. El Shafel Abdel Hamid assistant to the Foreign Affairs Minister. In an exclusive interview with The Star Geneva correspondent Carrie Nello Thompson, Mr. Abdel Hamid emphasized that Palestine will not just be a homeland but an independent and sovereign state. "All those gathered here at the ICQP are concerned with securing the Palestinians right to self determination and therefore the establishment of a Palestinian state in the West Bank and Gaza. There is no other solution," he said.

Question: This has been the aim of the United Nations for so long but the United States and Israel do not agree. Why then will this conference make any difference?

Answer: We must be clear in our minds. Should we resign in despair or continue in our positive way? The only paths left are applying the principles of the (UN) Charter and the inalienable rights of the Palestinians. Certainly there will be delays but we hope — we have conviction — that this is the way it should be. Once we follow our own minds, the idea of God-given rights is the ultimate goal of any liberation movement.

Q: After (former US Congressman Paul McCloskey met in Beirut in the summer of 1982 and Mr. Arafat agreed to accept all previous UN resolutions, therefore implicitly recognizing Israel's right to exist, three high PLO officials refused this. Will the PLO now back Arafat?

A: Arafat was asked by the highest authority in the PLO on behalf of all Palestinians to come here. He has made a clear-cut commitment, provided it is reciprocal. So the question now is would Israel be in the same position to make a matching statement. We cannot go on past history; the past is only good for academics.

Q: Recently (Israeli) Ambassador Soffer was asked if Israel would recognize the PLO if the PLO recognized Israel. He replied that this would be impossible (to contemplate) and would be suicidal (for Israel as he feels the PLO is intent on destroying Israel). If the PLO says "yes" and Israel says "no", what will Egypt do?

A: What he says is not the last word. Israel doesn't want to yield or make a commitment. The question is, are we (the world) really interested in global, comprehensive peace? If so, Israel must recognize the PLO. Then if Israel wants to, we'll have another dialogue, in another atmosphere. If they are negative, it is then a world-wide responsibility. An international commission must then discuss the pessimistic aspect if Israel says "no".

Q: When you spoke (at the ICQP) any outsider would have thought you were all the way pro-Palestinian and not representative of a country with diplomatic ties with Israel?

A: The position of Egypt in the past and today is that Egypt will stand unconditionally for the right of self determination and state (hood) for the Palestinians, and for a comprehensive peace. In the past they (Arab states) would not give a listening ear. Thank God today we do have an Arab commitment. We have said all along that regarding war or peace, the crux of the problem is Palestine.

Q: Since Egypt has diplomatic ties with Israel, don't you have good leverage with the US? Can't you use this?

A: Certainly! Egypt's point of view has a lot of weight. We disagree about some things but this is normal in life. There is great importance in our position.

Q: Sometimes a government takes a stand against the wishes of its population on the premise that "the end justifies the means". If put to a vote, would Egypt's millions support Camp David?

A: Camp David had many positive aspects. It is crystal clear to all that the Sinai was not the

The Afro scene

The saga of the blown up planes in Zimbabwe

By Star Staff Writer

THE DATE was 25 July 1982, and the scene, a town airfield in Zimbabwe. Thirteen Zimbabwe Air Force planes worth over \$7 million were blown up, thus destroying one-third of the country's air power.

Following the incident, six white officers of the Zimbabwe Air Force were arrested and charged with aiding South African saboteurs alleged to have committed the offence. All the six held top positions in the Air Force. Two of them Air Vice-Marshal Hugh Slater was a former Deputy Commander while Air Commodore Philip Pile worked as Director of Operations.

The officers were detained for more than a year during which the Zimbabwe government was reported to be conducting investigations into the incident.

The case came up for hearing last August and was presided over by a black judge Mr. Esch Dumbutshe. Perhaps, a black judge was preferred to a white to avoid any doubts of favouritism or bias. (Zimbabwe has a mixed population of blacks and whites.) After hearing the case of the prosecution and other evidence, Mr. Dumbutshe acquitted and discharged all the six officers after refusing to admit their statements in which they were said to have confessed their role in the incident. Justice Dumbutshe argued that the confessions were made under torture, inducements and threats.

What happened immediately after judgment was pronounced was what made more news of the trial than the case itself. This incident made people ask what justice means to the government in Harare. The joy of release of the accused was short-lived, for no sooner had the officers been freed than they were re-arrested and sent back to detention on the instructions of the government.

To date, three of them, Air Vice-Marshal Slater, Air Commodore Philip Pile and Wing Commander Peter Briscoe have been released and deported. The fate of the remaining three, Wing Commander John Cox and Air Lieutenants Barrington Lloyd and Neville Welr remains to be determined. A Zimbabwe government statement said last week that the three could be detained indefinitely.

All things considered, one cannot safely say the officers have been victims of injustice. At the same time the government should have given reasons for the re-arrest. In order to set the records straight. That the officers were detained after they had been freed by a legally constituted court suggested that the authorities had new evidence implicating the accused.

It is on record that this was the third time Mr. Mugabe's government had reversed a court's decision; signs which do not in any way bode well for democracy. In the infant African nation plagued by economic and political problems.

Looking at the issue from a different angle one area could be suspected to have been connected with the blowing up of the planes, namely the opposition. Members and supporters of Zimbabwe's opposition party have been so bitter of late that some of them had resorted to many anti-government activities. These took the form of kidnappings and murder of innocent white farmers in the countryside. Couldn't some of them have helped the saboteurs to blow up the planes as well?

Chad's capital returns to life

NDJAMENA (AP) — A lull in the latest round of fighting in nearly two decades of civil war in Chad has brought a timid restoration in confidence of the small businessmen who keep much of Africa supplied.

Since the deployment of 3,000 French paratroopers a month ago stopped the Libyan advance, there has been a noticeable revival of business activity in the war-shattered capital.

Houses are being repaired, shops and restaurants are gradually reopening. A gutted gas station is back in business, though the gasoline has to be pumped by hand since the power pumps were destroyed.

A Liberian businessman has come to Ndjamena to set up an export-import business. Even the ornamental fountains are working again, and for the first time since the years of street fighting began, municipal employees are planting flowers and watering lawns.

Michel Duquesne, the French director of Ndjamena's first re-opened bank, said the big corporations — mostly French-owned — were more cautious than smaller businesses in returning to Ndjamena. But most were expected to resume their activities before the end of the year to take advantage of a government moratorium on all debts which expires in December.

The National Museum of Folk Art and Antiquities has reopened to the public — with its windows smashed, a shell hole in the roof and most of its priceless collections looted. The curator, Djamil Moussa Nene, takes visitors around the almost bare rooms with tears in his eyes. All the ancient artifacts, tribal masks and other relics, labouriously assembled for half a century, have disappeared.

"Most of the damage was done in 1980 and 1981, while rebel leader Goukouni Oueddei and his Libyan allies controlled Ndjamena," Nene said. "They stole an object worth millions and traded it for a bicycle or a loaf of bread," he said. "Then they came back and stole some more, until almost nothing was left."

A unique suit of chain mail armour from a medieval African kingdom still hangs on a wall, possibly overlooked by the looters. And an ancient war drum is still there, perhaps because it was too large to move.

Teahouse Camp and Benevolent Forest are both in Peking, where police have been armed

Reports from all over China detail the arrest of hooligan gangs. In Chengdu, capital of Sichuan, the police last week "showed the powerful might of the dictatorship of people's democracy by detaining members of nine gangs which ran amok, bullied and oppressed the masses and stopped at nothing."

More than 100 gang members in Tangshan, the northern industrial city devastated by an earthquake in 1976, are now under arrest for murder, stabbing and theft.

What is needed, a commentary in the official People's Daily, says, is swifter, more severe punishment, and tougher laws. The anti-knife laws are part of an anti-criminal drive which includes the drafting of more severe penalties proclaimed recently by Public Security Minister, Li Fuzhi. "China is beset by gangs of murderers, rapists and muggers," he said.

The gangs were multiplying because of the lingering effects of the Cultural Revolution (1966-1976), individualism and "decadent capitalist thinking", the common official explanations for crime in China. It is not conceded that unemployment or poverty can provoke what is termed "counter-revolutionary activity."

These centres, grew out of the 1957 're-education through labour' regulations which were resurrected in 1980, the year after the adoption of



Zairean paratroopers parading the streets of Ndjamena.

The habits of colonialism die hard. More than 23 years after the end of French colonial rule, the official Chad government information bulletin, Infotchad still refers to metropolitan France as La Metropole.

Ndjamena was originally named Fort Lamy after French soldier-explorer Major Francois Lamy, who was killed by African insurgents in April 1900. A bronze plaque on a monument in his honour next to the gutted cathedral notes to this day that he died for France and civilization. The mail boxes still bear the insignia of the French republic, and all telephone calls abroad, even to neighbouring African countries, still have to be routed through Paris.

The combination of heat and humidity makes Ndjamena a paradise for insects of all types and sizes, including bugs the size of small birds that

often land in the pool of La Tchadienne, the city's largest hotel, and promptly drown. At night, the malaria-bearing mosquitoes hover like clouds around the rare functioning street lamps. They seem to prefer the fresh blood of new arrivals — long-time residents are often immune to their poisoned sting.

The 2,500 Zaire paratroopers sent to help repel the Libyan invaders had to leave their Israeli instructors behind in Kinshasa for political reasons, since Chad does not recognize Israel. As a result, there have been occasional lapses of discipline.

The United Nations and international relief organizations distribute thousands of tons of emergency food to distant areas of Chad disrupted by the war and drought. But there is no food distribution in rural areas near Ndjamena, perhaps to prevent the food reaching the city's black market.

Chinese 'hooligans' get bullet in the neck

By Jonathan Mirsky

LONDON — Teahouse Camp, Benevolent Forest and Singular Beauty Farm, three of China's criminal detention centres, are filling up fast. They are the last stop for those lucky enough to escape execution in the present drive against 'evil members of the herd.'

Two weeks ago in Peking, 30 murderers, rapists and thieves, including a woman, were shot in the back of the neck before the usual huge crowd.

Reports from all over China detail the arrest of hooligan gangs. In Chengdu, capital of Sichuan, the police last week "showed the powerful might of the dictatorship of people's democracy by detaining members of nine gangs which ran amok, bullied and oppressed the masses and stopped at nothing."

More than 100 gang members in Tangshan, the northern industrial city devastated by an earthquake in 1976, are now under arrest for murder, stabbing and theft.

What is needed, a commentary in the official People's Daily, says, is swifter, more severe punishment, and tougher laws. The anti-knife laws are part of an anti-criminal drive which includes the drafting of more severe penalties proclaimed recently by Public Security Minister, Li Fuzhi. "China is beset by gangs of murderers, rapists and muggers," he said.

The gangs were multiplying because of the lingering effects of the Cultural Revolution (1966-1976), individualism and "decadent capitalist thinking", the common official explanations for crime in China. It is not conceded that unemployment or poverty can provoke what is termed "counter-revolutionary activity."

These centres, grew out of the 1957 're-education through labour' regulations which were resurrected in 1980, the year after the adoption of

South Asian countries plan regional block

ISLAMABAD (ONS) — The Foreign Ministers of India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Bhutan and the Maldives met in New Delhi for two days last month and issued two lengthy declarations of intent to promote mutual assistance in the economic, social, cultural, scientific and technical fields.

Probably inspired by the Non-Aligned Movement and the Gulf Co-operation Council, seven countries have united to set up a framework for South Asian Regional Co-operation, or SARC.

They have a tough task ahead of them. India and Pakistan have fought three major wars and relations between the two countries are still very cool, while Bangladesh stepped out of the Indian orbit after the assassination of its first President, Mujibur Rahman.

The smaller countries in the region fear the overpowering dominance of India, and New Delhi has been down-playing India's role in the pact to avoid accusations of manipulation. Besides, it is also threatened by possible super-power

problems. India is closely tied to the Soviet Union, while Pakistan and Bangladesh are supported by the United States.

Pakistani officials privately admit a great deal of talking will have to take place between the seven countries before any real headway takes place. Bangladesh had fought a bloody war of independence against the Pakistan Army 12 years ago and however, the two military regimes are now on good terms but both are extremely wary of India.

All the smaller countries are hesitant about opening their doors to India, the economic giant of the region. Previous attempts to bring these countries together, both by the Soviet Union and the United States, failed precisely because most of the smaller countries distrust India's size and influence.

SARC's first objective must be to work out a number of basic problems, such as improving postal and telephone traffic and reducing visa restrictions.

Chile: A general battles to preserve a dictatorship

SANTIAGO, Chile (AP) — A decade after he helped overthrow one of Latin America's oldest democracies, Gen. Augusto Pinochet is fighting to preserve one of its most durable dictatorships.

The Chilean president, who marked his 10th anniversary in power Sept. 11, has been in army uniform for 50 of his 67 years. As his popularity slips, his base of support remains the army. His Cabinet is mostly civilian, but his closest aides are younger generals.

Faced with a newfound willingness of hundreds of thousands of Chileans to defy his authority with protests and strikes in the past four months, this durable soldier has chosen to crack down. Thirty-four people have been killed and thousands arrested in those protests, and he threatens to get tougher.

In other ways, however, he has relaxed his rule — lifting a state of emergency, easing press censorship, letting nearly 3,000 exiles come home and promising to legalize political parties. But in explaining such concessions, Pinochet sounds like a war strategist. He talks about trying to regroup supporters who had dispersed after the first combat of the opposition-led protests and seemed to be abandoning his campaign.

He can survive serious crises because of his military training, said a civilian former aide. But he does not have the political sophistication to innovate for the long haul. Yet, Pinochet has

weathered a decade of short-term crises, including the severe 1982 recession that helped break military regimes next door in Argentina and Bolivia. Today only Alfredo Stroessner in Paraguay, Fidel Castro in Cuba and Jean-Claude Duvalier in Haiti — countries that lack Chile's strong democratic tradition — have more seniority among Western rulers.

At 67 and apparently in good health, the army commander who overthrew the region's first elected Marxist president is determined to rule at least six more years — the period set in a 1980 constitution approved by voters at the height of Chile's prosperity.

Calling himself a soldier dedicated fully to a patriotic mission, Pinochet rises each morning at 6, frequently puts in a 12-to-16-hour workday and keeps in shape with karate exercises and jogging.

Pinochet's life history

Gen. Pinochet was born in the city of Valparaiso in November 1915, one of a customs official's three children. After twice being rejected as too young or physically weak, he entered the military academy.

At the army war college, he taught geopolitics and wrote two books, "Espousing relief in a permanent world war between the forces of Communism and the West." This obsession was



Gen. Pinochet

deepened by personal animosity toward Communist prisoners he supervised at an army camp in 1948. Now, 35 years later, he blames today's massive protests on the small, outlawed Communist Party.

In his autobiography, Pinochet wrote, "I was not a Marxist, nor did I believe in the Marxist program. I was a soldier and I believed in the army."

Other officers known to have been involved in the plot to overthrow President Salvador Allende's Marxist government and to install Pinochet as president in 1973 were not mentioned. Afterward, he appeared on television as no more than the first among equals of the four armed service commanders on a military junta.

Soon, he overshadowed his junta partners who named him president in June 1974. In 1975, in a test of strength, he fired the army commander, Gen. Gustavo Leigh, from office when Leigh challenged his plan to rule Chile indefinitely.

Until last year's recession, most of Chile's million people seemed willing to overlook Pinochet's consolidation of one-man rule. It benefited some in his family, and the thousands and disappearance of hundreds of others that had long made him an internal paraiah.

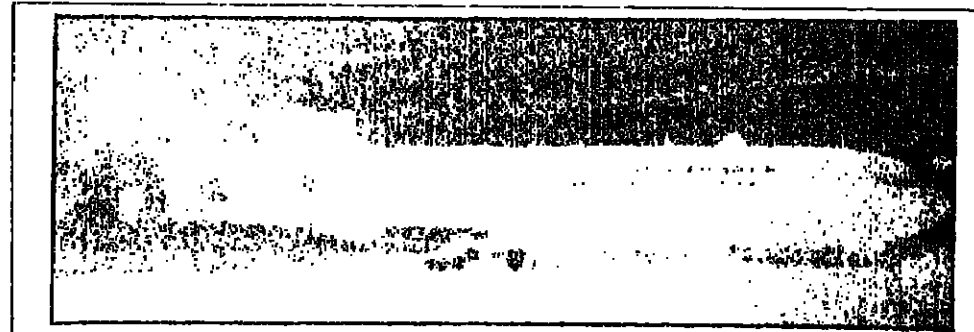
To many countrymen he was — and is still — the savior of a country weakened by internal political strife and threatened by its neighbors. He so distrusts civilian politicians, that a proposed pro-Pinochet movement never developed.

IN BRIEF

● VATICAN CITY — Pope John Paul has attacked divorce, abortion, artificial contraception and other desecration of sexuality and called for a vigorous effort to promote natural family planning. We simply cannot accept the contemporary pursuit of exaggerated convenience and comfort, the pontiff told 14 US bishops at a Vatican audience. He urged the bishops to do more to help couples use natural family planning to determine the spacing of births and the size of their family.

● DAVAO, Philippines — A powerful hand grenade exploded in a crowd of 4,000 people

watching the crowning of a beauty queen's turndown, killing 12 persons and wounding about 250 others, according to authorities. Eyewitnesses. Police in this southern Philippine city said they arrested two suspects. They said they believed the incident was the work of communist guerrillas of the new People's Army and that the grenade was aimed at a local community leader who had recently helped break up a workers strike. The grenade fell on front row seats near the stage of the annual outdoor pageant to crown the queen.



The Air France Boeing 727 the latest hijack drama parked at Catania airport, Sicily.

World airlines look for new hijack deterrents

By Peter Durlish

LONDON — The most effective anti-hijacking agent at Kennedy Airport in New York is short, scruffy, unshaven and dressed in a ragged uniform. Growing through a cigarette clenched between uneven teeth, he orders passengers waiting to board flights out of the way so that he can sweep the floor.

This unlikely undercover agent watches intently for any suspicious behavior which he immediately reports to colleagues. He is part of an intensive airport security system which is very expensive and usually effective.

But after the hijacking of an Air France 727 on a flight to Paris, during which passengers suffered a traumatic ordeal for four days, important questions about aviation security have once more arisen. The Air France incident was the 27th attempted hijacking since January and the total this year is expected to exceed 40 such crimes.

In the past two months alone there have been 10 hijackings, eight of them in America and usually involving people intent on free passage to Cuba. Hijacking is once more a growth industry with a steady increase in recent years. But until 1968 these crimes were rare, averaging only about five each year.

In 1968 the increasing military of rebel groups, particularly Arab nationalism and the Palestinian question, caused an increase to 35 hijackings. The following year the figure soared to 87, culminating in September when Palestinian activists hijacked a Pan American jumbo jet and blew it up in Cairo, following that by seizing Swissair, TWA and BOAC aircraft.

The events of that year led to a public outcry and a total review of airline security. Electronic screening was introduced at airports, hand baggage and body searches became commonplace and small armies of security men vetted passengers.

After another bad year in 1970, hijackings fell steadily until 1976 when just 18 incidents occur-

red. But since then the annual number has risen to the expected 40 this year.

Government and international agencies such as the Federal Aviation Administration in Washington and the International Civil Aviation Organization have taken a keen interest in hijackings and techniques of combating them. Among the most active bodies is the security section of the International Air Transport Association based in Montreal.

"During the early 1970s we established an intensified aviation security programme," IATA's director of security Rodney Wallis says. "We work with governments to survey international airports and identify weaknesses in specific locations. We have surveyed about 40 airports so far in this way."

"We have developed profiles of likely hijackers and we use security people working openly and undercover. You need people to see you patrolling an area because that is a deterrent but you also need undercover people to find those hijackers who aren't put off by the overt security."

The present rise in hijackings has raised problems to which there may be no solutions. For example, no security system can find a weapon or explosive device which doesn't exist. But that is precisely the situation in many hijackings when a person claims to have a bomb. Subsequent investigation often shows that he was bluffing but no aircraft captain will take the risk of calling his bluff.

"In all cases the prime concern of the captain is safety and he wants to get his aircraft on the ground as soon as possible. The skipper has to decide if a hijacker is genuine but he won't take a chance."

Earlier this year a man hijacked an American aircraft to Cuba using a novel technique. He simply opened a bottle assumed to be alcohol but in fact containing petrol and poured it over himself.

— Observer News Service

What's New?



WHEREAS FORD has with uncertain success sought to break new styling ground with the Sierra arch-rivals Volkswagen's crucial new model, the replacement Golf, appeals confidently to its conservatism of the car-buyer.

The new Golf is bigger, faster, and more aerodynamic and economical than the old. It is an exercise in modern robot manufacturing. It is new virtually throughout, there is much clever detail but it still looks like a Golf.

Prices will be about four per cent up on those of the present range, which remains on sale until the new cars arrive next March. The convertible will live on in its present form indefinitely.

Initial driving impressions of the 1.6 GL version (there are eight models) indicate a notably smoother, quieter Golf with the old tenacious gear.

Here is a genial town car with good flexibility — fifth gear is happy below 30 mph — yet a satisfying touch of waspishness emerges under acceleration (0-60 mph in 10.5 seconds) before quietly cruising up to 106 mph in both fourth (3000 rpm) and fifth (4000 rpm). Consumption should approach 40 mpg in normal use.

Big road-holding and fluent handling emphasise this self-assured extension of the super-Golf concept which dates from 1969 into a genuinely roomy four-seater. Have VW invented a category — the super-duper-mini?

Shamir takes over from Begin

Premiers with record of terrorist activities

Pascal B Karmy
Special to the Star

ON THE occasion of the transfer of power in Israel from Begin to Shamir it may be fitting to recall the people of the atrocities committed by them against the Palestinians and others.

The two heinous acts creep into my memory are — the blowing up of King David hotel in 1946 where the Secretariat of the Palestinian Government was accommodated. In the spring of 1946 Begin drew up the plan of blowing up the hotel which he submitted to the Hagannah the official Jewish Agency army. The plan was approved and on the morning of 22 July 1946 a truck drew up at the hotel's kitchen entrance loaded ostensibly with a cargo of milk cans. Begin's men who were in charge of the truck and of the milk cans were dressed as Arabs. They put the cans at the appointed place and in half an hour's time the hotel building collapsed killing more than ninety civilians, including many Arabs.

The second terrorist atrocity was the Deir Yassin massacre on the night of 9 April 1948. In the early morning a force of Begin's Irgun and Shamir's Stern gangs attacked the sleeping village and before dusk they slaughtered in cold blood about 3 hundred inhabitants, old men, women and children. The Hagannah army which was armed with the knowledge of the mandatory government, collaborated in carrying out of this slaughter by providing fire cover to the Irgun and Stern gangs. This collaboration certainly implicates Ben Gurion et al who were responsible for the Hagannah. The horrors committed in Deir Yassin by the Jewish gangs vividly described in the report of Jacques De Reynier a courageous Red Cross worker who visited Deir Yassin immediately after the massacre. The details of the massacre are described in detail by De Reynier in his book "A Jerusalem un Drapeau Flottait sur la Ligne de Feu".

Begin's gang atrocities include the bombing of Arab markets, the killing of British soldiers in

their sleep and the capturing and hanging of British officers from trees and booby-trapping their dangling corpses notwithstanding the fact that the British government was notoriously biased to the Jews in Palestine and greatly helped them to establish the Jewish state beginning with the infamous Balfour Declaration of 1917. It should be ob-

in the car. Also Shamir's Stern gang perpetrated the assassination of Lord Moyne the British Resident Minister in Cairo during World War II.

The massacres perpetrated in Sabra and Shatila near Beirut which was under the control of Israeli army, is still fresh in our minds. Begin's govern-

ment of the West as respectable statesmen incapable of committing evil. About four thousand Palestinians and Lebanese have been in Israeli detention in southern Lebanon (Ansar Camp) for more than a year without trial violating the Geneva Conventions of 1949 for the protection of civilian population and of prisoners of war. Indeed the Ansar Camp reminds us of the concentration camps established by the Nazis in Europe during World War II. It should be observed how the West raises a hue and cry against the USSR when it tries to imprison one of its own citizens of Jewish faith but keeps silent about the detention and maltreatment of thousands of Palestinians.

It is indeed ironic that those same Jewish terrorists who first introduced terrorism to Palestine from Eastern Europe from which they came in the 1930s and 1940s, now brand the PLO as a terrorist organisation although the PLO represents more than four million Palestinians and is officially recognised by more than 122 countries. It is certainly ironic to remind the West and in particular the US that there are about three million Palestinian who are forcibly living outside their homeland Palestine as a result of their expulsion by successive Israeli governments since 1948 and up to now, and that there are about 1.5 million Palestinians in handshakes in the West Bank and Gaza Strip under Israel's oppressive rule.

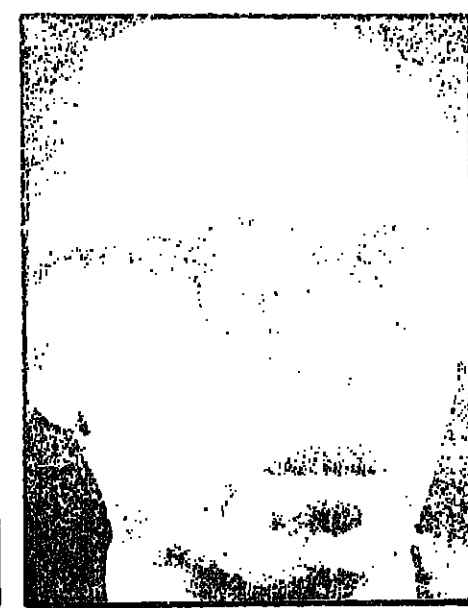
The Conference on the Question of Palestine held very recently in Geneva is an evidence of the West's unfair attitude where the EEC member countries did not participate but attended simply as observers, with the notable exception of Greece. But can we indeed castigate only the West for its inertia while our Arab brethren in the twenty and odd countries are inactive and simply watch the great injustice, oppression and persecution which befall the Palestinians in the West Bank, the Gaza Strip and South Lebanon. When will the Arabs be endowed with another Salah Eddeen to shake the Arabs from their lethargy and recover their usurped lands!



Shamir

served that Begin in his book "The Revolt" takes pride for his terrorism and admits of being responsible for King David and Deir Yassin massacres.

As to Shamir, it is well-known that he had participated in the killing in cold blood of Count Folke Bernadotte the United Nations mediator in the Palestine conflict (as it was called in 1948) and the French colonel who was accompanying him



Begin

ment of which Shamir was a member cannot by any means absolve themselves of the responsibility for this massacre. Kahan commission found certain Israeli army officers and Mr Sharon (another terrorist who was the hero of Qibya village massacre in 1953), responsible for this act.

The West and particularly the US had apparently forgotten the horrible acts of those Israeli leaders and their cohorts. They emerge in the eyes

Central American refugees — sufferers of tyranny

By Lisa Nelson

THE MOST conservative estimate of the human cost of war in Central America from its escalation in 1979-80 to the present — the dead, the disappeared, the displaced and refugees — is over 2 million lives: 10 per cent of the population of Guatemala, El Salvador, Nicaragua and Honduras. The majority of victims are unarmed civilians who are caught in the crossfire. The people of Guatemala and El Salvador have suffered the worst excesses. More innocent civilians were murdered in these two Central American countries than in all the remaining Latin American countries combined.

In all, more than 60,000 are dead as a result of the conflicts raging in the Central American nations. Government security forces, believed to be the perpetrators of brutal mass killings in the countryside, show little regard for the age or sex of their victims. According to reports available on Guatemala civilians of all ages have been shot in large numbers by the army including women and children. Women are routinely raped before being killed; children are smashed against walls, choked, burned alive or murdered by machete or bayonet. More than 15,000 were killed during Rios Montt's 16-month presidency in the Guatemalan government's campaign of rural repression and terror. Father Ricardo Fallo, a Jesuit priest and anthropologist, states that the government is determined to kill the genus of the Indians, murdering children and old people so that "no seeds or memory" remain.

According to the Catholic Church in El Salvador, there were 249 "political murders" over a six-day period in January this year. Since October 1979, nearly 40,000 Salvadorans have lost their lives in the internal conflict. Thousands more have simply "disappeared" in Central America since 1980. In El Salvador, over 3000 are believed to have disappeared over the last four years. In Honduras, as public pressure for land reform has increased, so has the number of disappeared, victims of landlord terrorism.

The full cost of the Central American conflict is being borne by the refugees — the UN High Commission for Refugees estimates the region now houses over 315,000 — and the displaced (refugees in their own homeland) — a staggering 1.7 - 1.8 million in Guatemala alone. Refugee camps in southern Mexico at present house over 100,000 Guatemalans, largely Indians from the highland provinces where the Rios Montt regime carried out its "pacification" programme. There are also believed to be some 250,000 Salvadoran refugees in the US, mainly hiding in the Hispanic communities in the major cities. In El Salvador, agrarian reform led to the mass eviction of small farmers as estates were consolidated for large-scale agro-export industry. In Guatemala, which is dependent on agro-exports and where agriculture provides employment for 50 per cent of the population, the decline in world prices for agricultural goods has forced the peasants to search elsewhere for employment.



Guatemalan refugees — Victims of tyrannical rule

"In Guatemala civilians of all ages have been shot in large numbers by the army including women and children. Women are routinely raped before being killed; children are smashed against walls, choked, burned alive or murdered by machete or bayonet"

It is the government's policies of repression and violence which have forced the majority of refugees to flee their homeland. As well as terrorising the population into submission and draw-

ing off potential support for opposition forces, the counterinsurgency campaigns of the armed forces fail to distinguish between guerrillas and unarmed peasants. In Guatemala, those displaced by the military action — often believed to be aiding guerrillas and therefore viewed as "subversives" — are rounded up during the clean-up campaigns and put into camps under military control. In 1982, the Honduran government forcibly moved 25,000 Salvadoran refugees from the border area to a military-controlled camp at Mesa Grande, described by one relief worker as "more of a prisoner-of-war camp than a refugee haven". Salvadoran security agents have been known to harass refugees in the Honduran camps and Guatemalan security forces have raided camps, murdering or arresting refugees and fired on the camps from across the border. Many do not even reach the camps. In May 1980, at least 600 Salvadoran refugees — mainly women and children — died when Salvadoran and Honduran troops

opened fire on them as they attempted to cross the Sumpul River into Honduras. As the crisis in Central America continues to escalate, food supply systems are breaking down, endangering the population yet further. As Oxfam America reported on Guatemala in 1982: "The recent violence has debilitated an agrarian economy that was always on the verge of crisis. People are afraid to plant their fields, for fear of being accused of supplying the guerrillas, farmers are in short supply, women and children must handle production alone because the men must go into hiding; productive lands have been burned and bombed. There has also been a decrease in the trading activities in the highlands. The transportation system has been disrupted and people are afraid to travel". With the abandonment of rural areas and flight into the towns, great strain is being placed on urban infrastructures — medical care, housing, water and schooling.

South/Third World Media

The Jerusalem Star

Published every Thursday in Amman by the Jordan Press & Publishing Co. (Ad-Dustour)

Director General & Editor in Chief
Mahmoud El-Sherif

Responsible Editor
Abdel Salam El-Tarawneh

Editor
Osama El-Sherif

Managing Editor
Steven K. Ross

Managing Director
Tawfiq Kiwan

Director of Advertising
Yousef Amnari

Published every Thursday in Amman by the Jordan Press & Publishing Co. (Ad-Dustour)

Lebanon's future

WE JOIN many Lebanese in their prayers and hopes that the current ceasefire will hold and that attempts to negotiate Lebanon's future and bring about reconciliation and peace will succeed.

It is crucial for Lebanon's survival as an independent state that the current mediation and peace efforts manage to bridge all gaps and put forward the problems of Lebanon for open dialogue. All warring parties should by now realize that there are no winners in a civil war which tears up the land and the soul of the country and allows foreign powers to meddle in the country's affairs. The only victims in such blood feuds are innocent Lebanese: Muslims and Christians.

It is also hoped that the United States and Syria will allow such a dialogue to take place between Lebanese and without their interference, which might bring the downfall of such talks. On the other hand the parties involved in the negotiations must put before them the interest of Lebanon and the Lebanese as their aim and objective and not those of intruders and parasites, who are bent on keeping Lebanon weak and divided.

The present task should not fail because as Druze leader Mr Walid Junblatt said the only option left will be to return to the use of force and therefore the spread of death and destruction. Such failure will not only prolong Lebanon's ordeal and allow for more foreign involvement, but will make the partition of Lebanon inevitable.

Lebanon and the Lebanese have lived through this state of death and destruction for more than seven years. During these sad and violent years no party managed to achieve its goals through the use of force. It is vital that the negotiators remember this when they begin to discuss the future of Lebanon. The only time when Lebanon survived as one country was when democratic beliefs prevailed and the spirit of understanding ruled.

It is imperative that the negotiators realize that only through compromise and consensus they could secure a united Lebanon and not through intransigence and militancy.

A mountain from a molehill

IN THE ABSENCE of any clear-cut supporting statements of purpose, one must only assume that the reason behind the government's desire to "localise" the ownership of foreign-owned banks in Jordan is that of increased prestige.

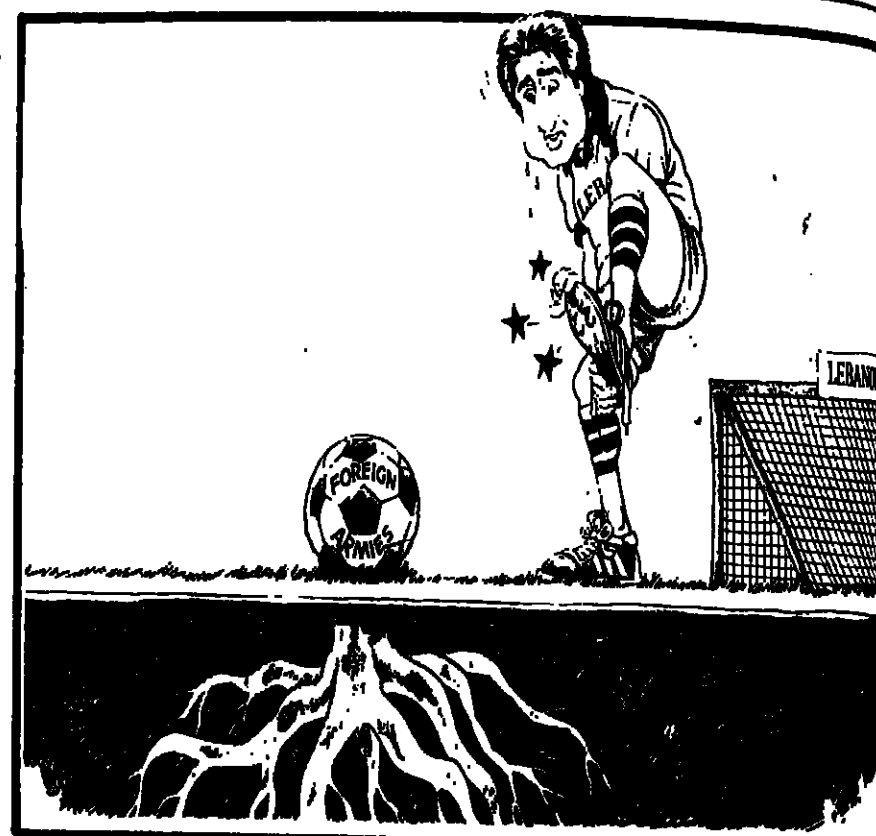
The few Central Bank statements that have appeared to date have not mentioned any other convincing reason. It is not, according to those statements, an attempt to keep more of the banks' profits inside the country, since the foreign owners are welcome to expand their equity at the same time as they let in Jordanian partners. The move is not compulsory, as the statements have pointed out; no regulations have yet been issued forcing the banks to comply. But this does not rule out the possibility of such regulations appearing in the not-too-distant future.

The telling point is the authorities' anxious desire to downplay the matter, to portray objections to the scheme as a mountain made from a molehill. By rejecting the term "Jordanisation" and insisting instead on "localisation", for instance, they have shown their sensitivity to reaction from businessmen.

It is the strength of the early reaction itself that has produced that sensitivity. Some bankers have started to make plans for serious corporate changes that would have to be made if localisation is imposed, and there has even been some talk of foreign banks pulling out their Jordanian operations. If we examine these reactions closely we may find that they too are matters of prestige; if a bank has the chance to go after more profits, whether under a local or a foreign label, it really shouldn't make that much difference.

But regardless of the groundlessness of strong objections, their existence should make the authorities think twice. Prestige, and common policy with other Arab countries who have made similar moves, is one thing. A loss of confidence is another. If Jordan, by implementing localisation (easily confused with nationalisation), gets a radical image abroad, then the advantages gained may not be worth the loss of potential business.

One factor in Jordan's history of sound economic planning and management, its openness to international flows of capital, should be retained.



A view on KAL's tragedy

To the editor:

Your article entitled "The Korean air tragedy: Who is to blame?" (Star 15 September) prompts a reaction, indeed.

The byline of "Star Staff Writer" is no surprise. I would be ashamed to put my name on such an article, but the author could easily be called "a communist clone (counter part) of George F. Will" shoot off one's mouth first and think later, or better yet, don't think at all.

First, the unnamed writer fails at research. Simply listening to the voices of the Soviet fighter pilots themselves informs us that they did not make all attempts to get the plane to land. Many safe and ordinary procedures were left unperformed. The decision to shoot down the plane should have been taken only if the KAL 747 appeared to threaten the Soviets' safety. The tapes prove that the passenger plane did not fire any weapons of any kind at any time. As for the spying charge, if the Soviets themselves truly believed the civilian plane was engaged in espionage they would have been on the angry offensive at the UN immediately, demanding a judgement against South Korea and showing evidence to arouse world opinion against "capitalist imperialism". Instead, they did not even admit their own behaviour until the tapes were played before the world body.

As for the scenario of your anonymous writer on how to handle an "intruder", the article degenerates from mental lapse to moral lapse.

Your writer states that:

1. "The intruder is bound by common law to establish his identity if he has nothing to hide." How does the extremely identifiable 747 jumbo hide in the open sky?

2. "he may even turn out to be a friend in some kind of trouble." What if the trouble prevents him from identifying himself? Or what if he believes that his very harmlessness is enough?

Such was the case when Libya lost civilians over the Sinai to Israeli fighter jets in 1973. Tapes proved that the lost Libyan pilot thought they were Egyptian jets came to guide him, so he did not respond to the Israeli's firing and got shot down.

Does "intruding" mean "solely without invitation"?

What do you do when someone enters your compound and does not respond when you speak up on him in the dark from the rear? Attack? Are you justified when the "thief" turns out to be a small child, an old woman or merely your unarmed neighbour on his way home?

If this absurd rationale works, then the Phalangists under Israeli shield were justified in the Sabra and Shatila massacres. After all, weren't the victims "intruders" without "identity", "failing to respond" as the attackers thought. If so what if the victims were helpless civilians? You believe the killers should deny the massacre altogether, then, when forced to account, call it "necessary for security considerations", and then, under no circumstances apologize, pay compensation or even not to do it again?

The writer refers to "common law" and casting blame. Try this: NOBODY'S military ever has the right to attack ANYBODY'S civilians. To do so makes one guilty, at worst, of an act of war or a crime against humanity, or, at best, of a supreme and miserable blunder requiring public atonement.

Laura Haynes Dwyer
Amman, Jordan

The Star "magazine"

The editor:

Thursday is one of my favourite days. Why? Simply because I enjoy very much reading The Jerusalem Star. And frankly, I read everything in it: All articles, analyses, reports, opinions etc. Also, I leave no lines, words or photos until I am satisfied with them all.

Therefore, I have a dream: A dream that the weekly newspaper The Jerusalem Star will become a unique weekly "magazine" as famous as Times, Newsweek, The Economist and The Middle East. I wonder why not? I think that this is possible, with the help and co-operation of the people of our well-known land of "Ashraf Wa Sahlan". This dream will become true very soon. I hope so.

Frankie
Amman

Kamel
Abu
Jaber



The Lebanese crisis

Greetings to Jerusalem!

THE CRISIS of Lebanon is the crisis of the state itself, and unless there is a state there will never be a solution; a state that can initially cool the tempers and eventually heal the wounds. Since the 1940's and despite all the problems that it faced, Lebanon was one of the very few Arab countries bearing the semblance of a democratic government. The system, while no where near perfect, was certainly much better than some of the very authoritarian regimes elsewhere in the Arab world.

The system worked as long as two conditions were met. The first condition was the basic agreement between the various Lebanese factions that what they had in Lebanon was worth preserving. This in essence meant the preservation of proportional representation and the preservation of the ideologies of the Lebanese sub-cultures. The delicate balance could easily be upset — should one factor within the formula find itself in a position where it could cause an imbalance.

Such an imbalance could be caused either by internal or external forces. Throughout the 1940's and the 1950's, the Lebanese state was capable of containing the internal causes of dissension without any serious attempt at solving the basic issues between the various sectarian groups.

This inability to internally solve or at least, seriously attempt to solve the basic problems or to adequately address the demands of the various groups, weakened the Lebanese state until it was finally almost dissolved. This internal weakness gave the chance for the second condition not to be met. That second condition dealing with the intrusion of external forces or extraterritorial ideologies into the Lebanese scene.

As the system was internally increasingly weakened after 1970, the forces from without increased their interference in its internal affairs to such an attempt that the Lebanese state itself became merely one of the factions within Lebanon. It too was looking for the support of this or that Arab country, and practically every Arab country had its own spokesmen, personalities, clients, and "masses" in the streets of Lebanon.

Only of late did the Arab governments or most of them at any rate, begin to realize that the dissolution of Lebanon into smaller sectarian states would be a disaster, that such an eventuality would be to the benefit of Israel alone. Israel under one guise or another was the major cause for the near collapse of Lebanon. It interfered by having its own clients, terrorism, sabotage and eventually by the two major invasions of 1978 and of 1982. The invasion of 1982 is still in progress and under duress Lebanon was forced to sign a peace agreement.

Whatever the future may bring, Israel has been, as usual, and at least for the moment, the sole beneficiary of the Lebanese crisis. For one thing it has succeeded in smashing a rival democracy in the Middle East. And another even should a second National Pact like that of 1943 be reached, it has succeeded in casting grave doubts about its future prospects. It pleases Israel to boast of being an island of "democracy" in a sea of tyranny.

Such a boast though essentially false in fact, pays high dividends in the West. Also Israel benefited from the shattering of Beirut as a financial, commercial centre and of Lebanon as a tourist attraction. Whatever the current efforts at reconciliation may bring, it will be a long time before Lebanon can be rebuilt, tempers cooled and wounds healed.

Surely the Lebanese themselves, or at least their leaders, share in the blame. They cannot, nor indeed should they be exonerated from what has already taken place. It is both fortunate and unfortunate that the leaders who "led" Lebanon in the 1940's are the same leaders of Lebanon today, fortunate in the sense that there indeed is someone to blame and to shoulder the responsibility. Hopefully too, they have learned a lesson and out of the ashes they created, they will attempt a statement — like solution for the future of Lebanon instead of a short-sighted place meal one. Hopefully too, they will retire peacefully to the background leaving the field open for new talents and new ideas based on a true national reconciliation.

Perhaps, the new National Pact to come, will emphasize a Lebanese Arab ideology bridging the various sectarian subcultures and subnationalities that exist now. It is also to be recognized that the Lebanese crisis cannot be solved by the Lebanese alone. That is why statesmanship is called for not only by the Lebanese leaders themselves, but also by the other parties involved. There may be sacrifices called for on the part of this or that Arab country involved, but these sacrifices are a cheaper price than the dissolution of Lebanon and the condemnation of history.

It is hoped that the new National Pact to come will herald the birth of a stable Lebanon. Solving the Lebanese problem has become, whether we like it or not, a prerequisite solving the Palestine problem. Is that why Israel is bracing itself, through the formation of a "national government", preparing itself for the coming consideration of the Palestine problem?

opinion

Lebanese war — A factor to distinguish true friends

LAST WEEK, things in Lebanon took a sharp new turning point which initiated the beginning of a new phase in the history of the area and in the direction of the American-Israeli invasion of Lebanon. The step taken by the American administration, when orders were given to the Marines and warships at the Lebanese coast to fire at the Lebanese Resistance Forces, carried signs of change in the whole situation.

First, the Americans and the other contingents of the multi-national forces had underestimated the strength and ability of the Resistance Forces. They had thought that the Phalangist central government in Beirut could easily crush any resistance with the help of the newly established Lebanese army.

Fighting has entered its second month and the Lebanese army had failed to show its strength. So strong has been the impact of the Socialist Progressive Party forces at Souk-el-Gharb and everywhere that the faith US and France have had in the Lebanese army has almost completely collapsed.

Secondly, the positions of the American and French contingents around Beirut and inside it have now run the danger of being threatened. This means that the hopes Washington had of passing its policy of establishing its domination and influence on Lebanon have been shaken. Hence the hysterical orders to the American and French troops to hit back. And hence the open declaration of American plans for keeping Lebanon under control, through the help of Israelis in the south and the Phalangist government at the centre, came out for the first time as clearly as anything, leaving no shade of doubt in the minds of pro-American

moderates among the Arabs. Western intentions have been so narrowly considered that they have had no alternative but to come out unequivocally this time. Two or more proofs of the seriousness of the situation as far as it concerns the invaders of Lebanon can be cited. Mrs Margaret Thatcher, prime minister of Britain, in a statement last week warned the Americans against further involvement in Lebanon. Again the leader of the French communist party,

By Henry Matar

George Marchet made a protestation on 23rd September against Mitterrand's policies in the Middle East.

He described the French move to send more warships and troops to Lebanon as well as the French direct confrontation with the forces of the Lebanese Salvation Front as a further step towards being drawn into the trap of American schemes. He reminded that the multi-national forces were initially sent to Lebanon to separate the belligerents and to defend the lives of unprotected Palestinians and Lebanese sufferers from the Israeli invasion.

George Marchet, demanded that France should revise its role in Lebanon lest it should lose not only its credibility with the Arabs but also its interests there. True, the France of free thinking and of support of what is right no longer exists under Mitterrand.

In Germany, too, the spokesman of the Social Democratic Party criticised the West's role in Lebanon and in the Middle East at large. He strongly stood up for the Palestinian right to self-determination, and he insisted that Palestinians should get back their own state of Palestine.

All these are good signs, but they all might be dictated by self-interest considerations. Pure support and disinterested sympathy came from Greece and Cyprus. An international seminar to discuss the ramifications of the massacres of Sabra and Shatila was held at Athens between 16 and 18 September. About 130 delegates, representing 101 organizations of 65 countries, attended the seminar; together with 24 men of law interested in the legal prosecution of Israeli atrocities and crimes in Lebanon.

Most important among the resolutions and recommendations made by the seminar was an appeal for stopping military intervention in Lebanon by multinational forces. Another appeal to peace-loving circles and to militants for freedom all over the world was to take measures towards a just and comprehensive peace in the Middle East, whereby Palestinians will manage to exercise their legitimate rights.

Apart from this seminar, demonstrations both in Greece and Cyprus were held to protest against Britain's use of military bases for reconnaissance flights over Lebanon by British and Italian military aircrafts to help Lebanese Phalangists and to spy on Lebanese resistance positions. Such moves on part of the Greeks and the Greek Cypriots are not unexpected of a nation that has so much contributed to the cause of freedom and democracy.

If such have been the signs of hopeful change of stand or of re-assertion of support from both foe and friend, they only are indications of what stubborn and awakening resistance of the oppressed can do to stay the hand and to cause the anxiety of the oppressor. If resistance goes on like this, more gains can be achieved.

Contemplations of a sick man

LAST WEEK I experienced the first signs of winter: Cold. Residents of Amman should tell you that they suffer from winter's illnesses like colds and fevers before and after the rainy season starts. So I got a bad cold last week and had to stay in bed for sometime.

There is one thing I like about getting sick and that is being reminded that I am only human. Feeling weak and helpless gives me a soothing insight about myself and that is something that one rarely understands unless he falls sick.

I am not the kind of person who likes to relax. It is just not in my blood. If I don't think and move constantly I become a prey to sombre thoughts and paranoias. So I thought of something to write about while I sucked on my thermometer and held a warm cup of lemon juice in my hand. I had not seen a newspaper for two days so I didn't really know what was going on, but I had a hunch that the war in Lebanon was still raging on and that people were still screaming about KAL Flight 007 disaster three weeks ago.

I thought that I should write about something very different from the usual. No politics, no tragedies and no angry comments on the state of the nation. I felt empty. There was nothing in my mind to write about. I tried art, but discovered that I have been so involved in my work that I lost touch with the artistic and cultural movement. I wasted sometime trying to think of a topic for my next column but I got tired and decided to sleep on it for sometime thinking that there was still time for my deadline. My hopes were in vain and my paranoia grew each day.

Finding out that the writer can't think of something to put in his or her column is disastrous. It develops something like stage-fright for the writer and causes the rapid deterioration of his or her confidence. This discovery added to my aggravation and complicated my case. So when the family doctor decided that I was fit to leave the bed and defend my place in society again, I was frightened to leave because I could not write anymore. Regular work was no problem. I was still able to pass pages and crop pictures but to sit behind my typewriter and capture that mental stream of words and sentences was not easy.

I took to the bed — this time physically healthy — and tried to recuperate from my psychological blow. But then things began to change by themselves, which prove that there is a good part of ourselves that we don't control. I forced myself to go to work and get oriented to the order of the day. "Act as if nothing happened," I told myself. "When the time comes for you to write just sit behind the typewriter and force yourself to write on anything." And so I did.

In the beginning I was clearly confused. I destroyed my rough copies so many times that my frustration was itself concealed somewhere under a pile of newspaper. Then it came. I decided to write about myself in the past few days; my fears and my complications.

So now I think I am fine and back to normal. Well, almost. I have so many ideas for next week that I can't make up my mind. But that is another story!

Survey reveals lively history in Wadi Hammeh

By Steven Ross
Star Staff Writer

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL survey of the Wadi Hammeh area in the northern Jordan Valley, begun last winter, has shown that the region was a rich centre of human settlement as long as ago as 1 million years.

The survey, carried out by two researchers attached to the Australian expedition to the nearby site of Pella (Tabaqat Fahl), in a total of three weeks in the field came up with plentiful evidence of occupation in the Lower Palaeolithic period (about 1 million to 150,000 years ago), as well as flints, pottery and other remains from later periods up to and including the Hellenistic, Byzantine and Early Umayyad.

Among the most interesting of the sites discovered are a limestone plateau with stone age remains actually embedded in its base, and a large number of Early to Middle Bronze Age tombs practically honeycombing the hillsides.

Due to the richness of the discoveries the survey, originally planned for only the one season, will now have to be extended for at least one more. It is hoped that it can also become an independent enterprise, so that it does not have to depend on the Pella expedition for sponsorship and financing.

The survey members — Mr. Dani Peotz and Ms. Linda Villiers, who has just completed six months as an archaeological researcher at Yarmouk University — told The Star they believe the importance of the survey area to ancient man derived from its location at a juncture where population movement routes met: where the Wadi Hammeh enters the Jordan Valley almost

directly across from the Jezreel Valley, forming a wide and fertile plain.

The area marked out for the survey covered the drainage system of the Wadi Hammeh and its tributary the Wadi Himmar, east of the Jordan Valley road and up to about 150 metres above sea level: over all about four kilometres east-west and one and a half kilometres north-south. But the overall plan gives a deceptive picture of the amount of ground covered, for within that area is a confusing array of sharp ridges, steep valleys and hills. The two researchers covered the entire area on foot, walking along lines which they marked precisely on an aerial photograph, and picking up any artefacts which came in their way.

Despite their intensive application to the task, they were obviously unable to cover everything in so short a time — and in the unfavourable weather of the winter (1982-83). Returning to the area with visitors recently, they continued to come across new finds, particularly among the EB IV tombs. Strolling down a modern road on the hillside, they found a previously-unnoticed shaft which had been cut into the ground for an ancient tomb and was exposed by the road cut.

Other tomb entrances which the surveyors did not see earlier have since been exposed by unauthorised diggers. The local residents, seeing the archaeologists engaged in their survey, seem to have got the idea that there are things of value to be found under the ground. Some of the tombs have been robbed of all their contents and some only partially. In other cases, the robbers found whole pots within the tombs, and apparently unaware of

their value, simply threw them away, breaking them in the process.

Near the tombs at the Wadi Hammeh's mouth is a low mound, Khirbet Al-Hammeh, which was probably occupied in the same period as the tombs' use. The mound-dubbed Site 13 by the surveyors — promises rich rewards to any future excavator. As the survey's preliminary report says, "The site itself is not under immediate threat (other than the long-term effects of ploughing), but the potentially associated EB-MB tomb groups are continually being damaged and looted.... An investigation of the relationship between Site 13 and these burial groups therefore has a high priority."

Oldest site?

As tempting as the Bronze Age and later remains are, the lithics (flints and other stone artefacts), found all over the survey area, give exciting evidence of the Wadi Hammeh's history stretching back to the very beginnings of humanity. An earlier investigation at Abu Al-Khas, just south of this season's survey area, had found a rich Lower Palaeolithic material; and more was discovered at Site 30, in the eastern reaches of the survey. Prospects for anthropology — for any Olduvai Gorge-type discoveries of bones of early man — are poor in this area because the climate is unfavourable to the preservation of bones. But if the artefacts are as old as the earliest Lower Palaeolithic, it makes them the earliest human habitation sites in Jordan, with exciting prospects for further research.

Another fascinating feature is the plateau, or travertine "cap" along the eastern edge of the Wadi Himmar, on the top of which a Natufian habitation site (10,000-8,000 B.C.) was recorded and sounded by a member of the Pella team. At the base of this formation, 20 metres below, a collection of lithics from the Kebaran period (18,000-10,000 B.C.) was excavated. Other Epipalaeolithic artefacts were taken out of the ground further up the hill, which therefore would seem to have been formed entirely within the last 18,000 years.

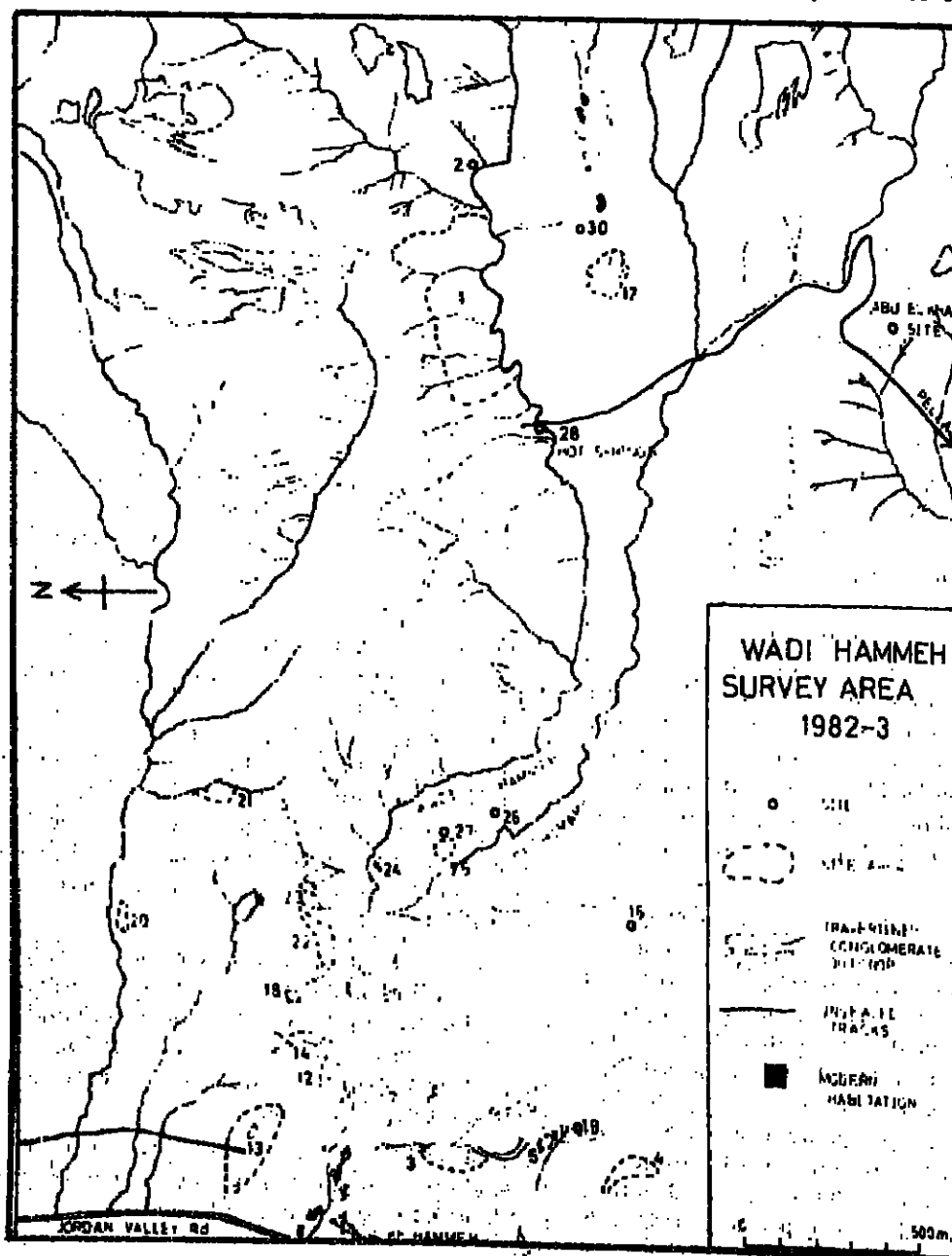
The hill containing the remains, as surrounding geological formations, is made of travertine limestone, a relatively soft stone deposited by a subsiding body of water over long periods of time — which helps account for the abundance of human activity there. "Clearly during the Epipalaeolithic period a rich combination of natural resources such as springs, possible swamp or marsh areas, adjacent ecotones of savannah grasslands and open oak forest and the game this supported would have made this area highly attractive," says the survey report.

Considering the importance of nearby Pella during the Hellenistic period it is not surprising that sherds from that period were discovered all over the survey area. The Hellenistic concentrated on two sites. One was Khirbet Al-Hammeh, which was apparently also occupied during this time, and the second was Al-Husn, a hill far above the hot springs which may have been part of the defensive system of Pella. The surveyors also discovered a small amount of later material from the Late Byzantine-Early Umayyad periods.

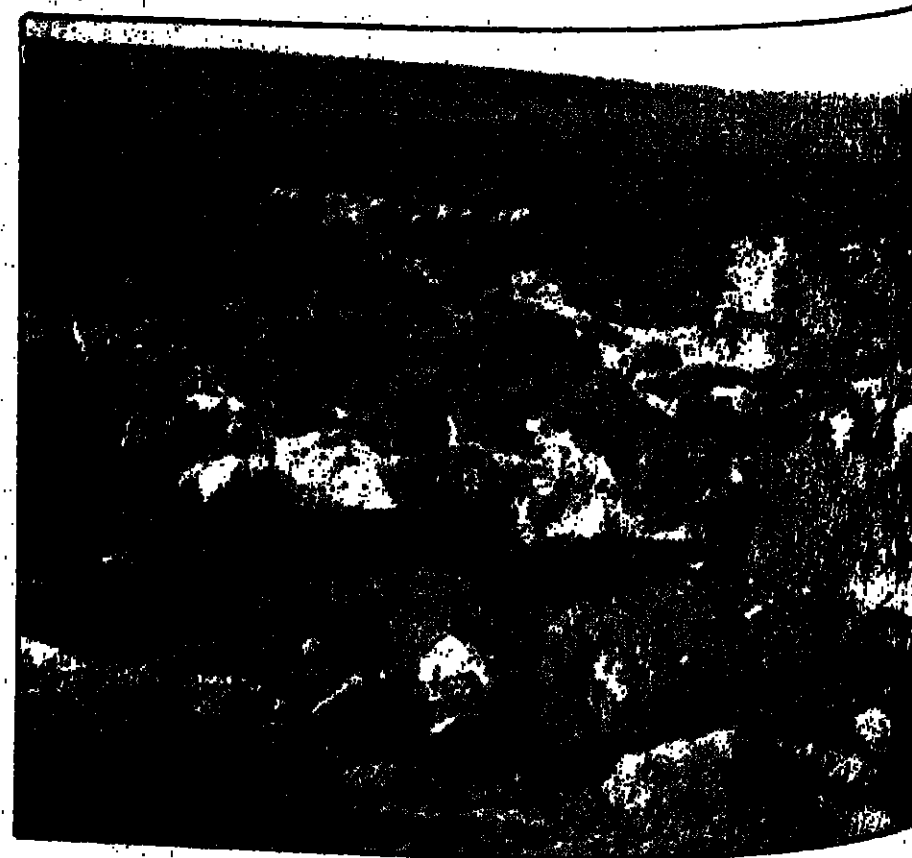
With their appetite whetted by the discoveries of the first season, which covered only one-third of the area to be surveyed, the researchers are now eager for a chance to return — they hope in more clement weather.



In the background, the plateau that tops a hill full of Epipalaeolithic remains



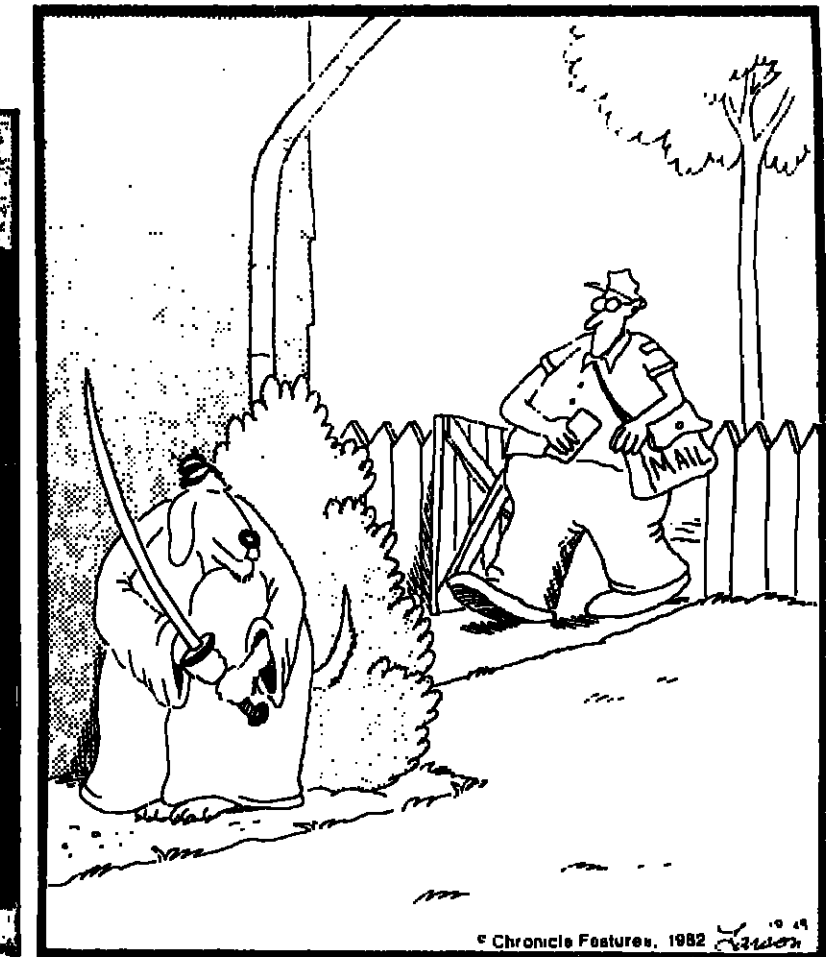
Map of the survey area



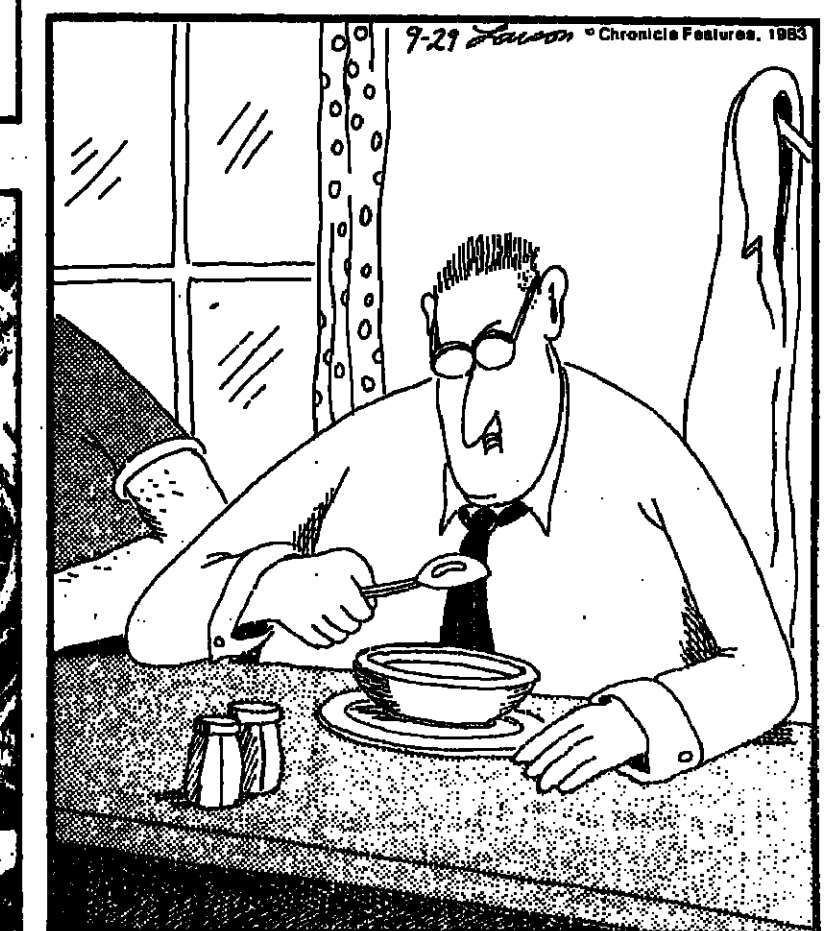
Site 5, the hillside riddled with tomb openings



Entrance to a tomb, 'Site 8'



The Far Side
By Gary Larson



Darrell suspected someone had once again slipped him a spoon, with the concave side reversed.

VIEWPOINT

Time off for reconciliation

By Ya'coub Jaber

LEBANON's warring groups will certainly use the calm provided by the new ceasefire agreement to consolidate their present military positions, acquire new weapons and recruit more fighters in anticipation of another round of fighting.

The ceasefire agreement was concluded only after the military situation reached a stalemate, with the United States using its superior firepower to block the advance of the Druze militiamen towards the key town of Souk Al-Gharb, whose capture would open the road to Beirut. The two sides deemed it futile to continue the fighting and decided to have a break, and see if political means can bring about an acceptable compromise.

The Lebanese situation thus continues to be explosive and fraught with dangers threatening the collapse of the ceasefire, unless drastic changes are made in the attitudes of the parties involved.

In the first place, Washington's role should be re-exposed from military involvement to rational diplomatic effort, seeking to reconcile not divide. The ceasefire has saved the United States from an extremely hazardous situation that could have gradually developed into an embarrassing dilemma for President Reagan's administration. The US now has a basic interest in ensuring that the hostilities are not renewed.

In the meantime, the Lebanese authorities must stop pretending that what happened was not a civil war but a confrontation with foreigners. It is time for the Beirut government to admit that its performance has displeased a large part of the population, who seek to be treated on equal terms with other, more favoured groups.

There remain the two major combatants; namely the Druze and Phalangist militias, who have been relying on foreign help to wreck what is left of their country. The latest fighting should have taught them a hard lesson and convinced their leaders to come to terms, as the only way to national salvation. The Phalangists in particular have greater responsibility in the national reconciliation process because their attempt to control Lebanon and ill-advised alliance with Israel largely contributed to the eruption of the latest violence.

We pray for peace in Lebanon, to put an end to human suffering there, and also to allow world attention to focus on the agony of the Palestinians under relentless Israeli occupation.

If the Lebanese situation called for the mobilization of Western fleets, then the Palestinian question, the source of all the troubles in the area, must be worthy of even greater consideration.

SUBSCRIBE!

Use this handy clip-out form to receive The Star by mail in side Jordan.

Name:

Address:

Please send me The Jerusalem Star for: six months/12 months. I enclose payment of JD 5 (6 mos.) / JD 10 (12 mos.).

Middle East Editorial Opinion

ARAB NEWSPAPERS this week are unanimous in condemning the American intervention in Lebanon as unnecessary escalation that could lead to serious consequences.

The Cairo daily Al-Ahram warns against turning the multinational peacekeeping troops into a war force. It says such a development could expand to the point of an open confrontation between the United States and the Soviet Union.

In Kuwait, Al-Rai Al-Aam charges that the Lebanese government and the Phalangist Party were deliberately trying to abort the Saudi mediation efforts seeking an agreement on a ceasefire in Lebanon.

"It is obvious that with US support, the Lebanese government and the Phalangists insist on the continuation of the war, with the intention of internationalizing the conflict in preparation for partition," says the Kuwaiti paper.

It attacks the United States for its insistence on continuing its involvement in Lebanon despite strong domestic opposition, and says that Washington has "created" the Lebanese problem so that the Arabs may forget about the Palestinian question.

Another Kuwaiti newspaper, Al-Bayan, warns against felling the Saudi effort, because failure of the Saudi attempt would lead to the collapse of Lebanon and turn it into an unlimited arena for foreign forces.

"Differences which block agreement on a ceasefire do not deserve all this bloodshed," writes the paper.

Civil war horrors

Al-Anba writes that "What is required at present is to save Lebanon from the horrors of civil war so that Israel might not be given a path for subversion and the US no pretext for shameful intervention."

Al-Siyassa, another Kuwaiti newspaper, expresses the view that Lebanon will not restore its stability unless there is a strong machinery capable of controlling its internal front.

"Bringing about a strong internal front in Lebanon may be difficult, but we must remember that European states reached understanding among each other after too much bloodshed and too many victims," the Kuwaiti paper remarks.

A Qatari newspaper, Al-Arab, calls for speedy Islamic and Arab action to save Lebanon and its Arab character. It regrets the fact that Arab states are reticent in the face of massive deployment of Western fleets.

"The Arabs are watching indifferently as if what is going on in Lebanon is none of their concern, while Washington considers it a danger threatening its interests in the region," says the Qatari paper.

Another Qatari paper, Al-Raya, calls on the United States to back the idea of a Lebanese national dialogue if it is really anxious to help Lebanon overcome its crisis.

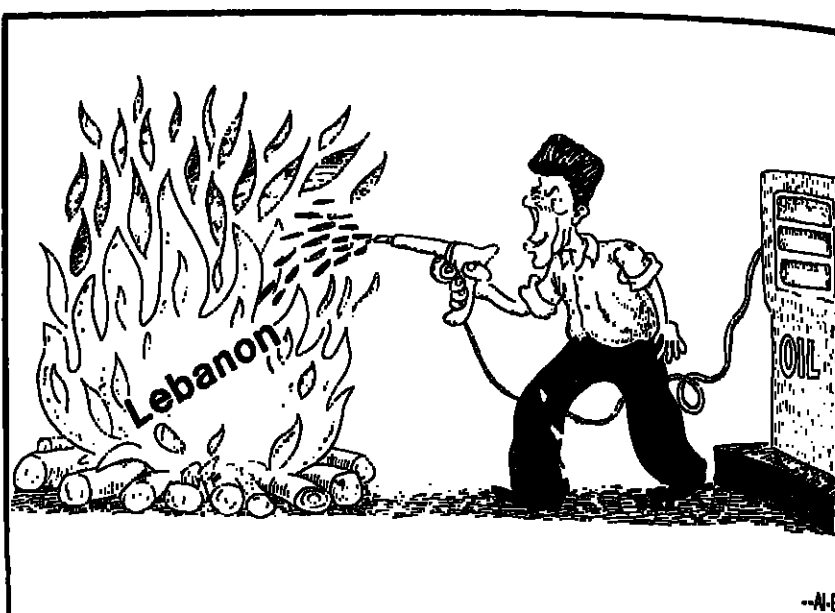
The paper goes on to say that the US military presence in Lebanon and American envoys in the area have become a threat to peace in the whole region, following increased US involvement in the fighting. It calls on Washington to withdraw its warships from the area before it is drawn deeper and deeper into the abyss of military intervention.

A Bahraini newspaper, Akhbar Al-Khaleej, says that the American military involvement has not been surprising, as Washington sent troops to Lebanon, not with the aim of reinstating peace and stability but to try to achieve what Israel had failed to accomplish by its invasion of Lebanon.

"What the United States is trying to achieve is to destroy the national forces in Lebanon which have been fighting the Israeli occupation troops and struggling to prevent the partition of Lebanon."

The paper urges the United States to avoid deepening the rift and bitterness among the Lebanese, and to stop being biased in favour of one party in the conflict.

On the announcement of a ceasefire in Lebanon, the Qatari newspaper Al-Bayan writes that the agreement "ushers in a new era of rational dialogue on the Lebanese issue after years of meaningless fighting."



The paper remarks that the ceasefire agreement was the result of condensed Saudi mediation efforts and this means that the Arabs can solve their differences by their own efforts and without foreign intervention.

It calls on all parties to fully abide by the agreement so as to preserve Lebanon's independence, sovereignty and above all, its Arab character.

Kuwait's Al-Watan expresses the view that the first goal of the ceasefire agreement is to avoid President Reagan an international embarrassment. The second goal, the paper adds, is to give international legitimacy to the US military intervention in Lebanon's internal affairs.

"What is required is not a ceasefire, but an end to the US, Israeli and Phalangist aggression on the Lebanese people," concludes the Kuwaiti paper.

Jordanian press

Al-Dustour newspaper in Amman says it is hoped that all Lebanese factions will realise that abstinence by the ceasefire constitutes a victory for all of them, and a defeat to all groups who seek to undermine Lebanon's unity and independence.

It goes on to say that although a ceasefire in itself is not sufficient to tackle the Lebanese tragedy, yet it is an important achievement that moves Lebanon along the road to salvation.

Al-Rai newspaper says the ceasefire may not put an end to the tragedy of the Lebanese if some groups continue to rely on the help of Lebanon's enemies in an attempt to strip their country of its Arab character.

It also says that the Lebanese events have proved to the superpowers that they have failed in their attempt to impose their dominion on the Arab people through a show of strength and arrogance of power.

Israeli press

Five years after signing the Camp David agreement Israel is still far from peace with Egypt, remarks the Israeli paper Yediot Aharanot.

The intervening period was wasted, it says, because the autonomy talks were frozen while a bilateral relations between Egypt and Israel simmered on a low fire.

"The Begin government, which boasted of the agreement as the greatest achievement ever, has broken the spirit of the agreement regarding the occupied territories by starting settlements there."

After five years, the three leaders involved in the Camp David accord are all gone. President Mubarak will find himself, dealing with people who rejected the Camp David agreements to start with. Shamir and Arafat hence there are no encouraging signs for the peace process, Yediot says.

Mearit, also in Israel, says Israel is in need of a stable government that can make and execute a decision. The deputy premier, who is not a member of the ministerial security committee, thinks of himself as premier, while the minister of Justice interprets the law in his own way. This explains the legal crisis confronting Israel.

"The memory of the October war is still fresh in the minds of the Israelis. They should show what Begin has to pay for perpetrating this war."

Davar writes that Mr. Begin was always the powerful currents surrounding him. The ministers leaned on Begin during crises but was unable to lead them," it says. "Begin's most illogical leader ever known to Israel, should be remembered for conducting peace in Egypt."

"Despite our differences with Begin, with Labour movement should admit that Begin's departure has created a vacuum," Davar says.

Al-Hamlaah predicts that while Mr. Begin waged the war on Lebanon with a minority government, Mr. Shamir will not be able to govern with the support of only half the parliament. "Does Shamir or anyone else expect the Likud Party to approve of the Likud's programme?" asks.

"Before asking for a vote of confidence to parliament the Likud government should ask confidence for itself. We have witnessed a past how Mordchai Zippori declared his dissent. Sharon, who himself declared his dissent. Arens."

Kotzeret Rashit says that the expectations of the engineers of the war in Lebanon have been away. The Gemayel government is in control of Beirut and Syrian influence has increased, while the Syrians are the only beneficiaries of the situation, it says. Sectarian organizations have returned to Beirut, while Syrian troops have been deployed to Beirut.

It also says that the Lebanese events have proved to the superpowers that they have failed in their attempt to impose their dominion on the Arab people through a show of strength and arrogance of power.

"It was dreaming for Israel to think of rearrange affairs in Lebanon. We thought of getting out of the Lebanese mud is almost impossible, if Israel keeps acting as it has under the current."

On the economy, Haolam Hasef reports that the trade deficit in Israel reached \$2.5 billion in the past eight months of this year, an increase of \$400 million over last year's deficit. The deficit is the deficit in services account, says. The decline in domestic tourism and foreign tourism will bring about further losses in the services accounts concerning last year. Based upon assessments by the Bank of Israel, total deficit this year is expected to reach \$3 billion.

"In this case the government should do something to prevent the imminent disaster," Haolam Hasef asserts.

Haaretz writes that the cost of living for September provide proof that all attempts for curbing inflation will not work. The price index in September showed 125 per cent compared to 135 per cent for last year. Haaretz says that the slowdown in inflation the size of the target will be seen if we consider the objective target was 80 per cent, according to economists by those who planned the pattern. It is the cost will rise above this figure during the next months. The rise in the general price level and trial products is worrying; 7.8 per cent during the month."

Mohamed Ibrahim Kamel:

Camp David gave away the possibility of real peace

Continued from page 32

count on him. And didn't you say at the time at Camp David to Sadat after his meeting with Carter that a great country like Egypt cannot base its foreign policy on the promises of a weak American president?

A: I did, because I was watching Carter all the time. Carter had good intentions, no doubt about it. He was the first American president who spoke about a homeland for the Palestinians and this developed in a good way. But all this was behind him when he found... I've told this to many persons, the only consistent party since Sadat made his peace initiative was Begin.

Q: One exception though... Didn't Begin lie about the crucial issue of freezing the settlements?

A: Yes, but whose fault is it? Is it Begin's? Why didn't the Egyptians and the Americans insist on putting in such a clause in the Camp David agreements dealing with the settlements?

Q: You tell me? The president (Carter) announced loudly to the world that the agreement included a freeze on settlements.

A: I'll tell you why. When I went to Camp David, on the second day — I remember this very clearly — Vance asked to see me. And he came to see me together with Mondale. Sadat had then presented his project for peace. And Vance and Mondale told me, "what about the settlements?" I said that the settlements had to be dismantled. They said, no, no, no, I said I meant in Sinai, West Bank, and all over. And they said, no, no, we don't mean the settlements in Sinai, these should be dismantled. But what about the settlements in the West Bank and Gaza? I said they should be dismantled. And they said this is impossible. I said, why, if we are looking for a real peace, why shouldn't they be dismantled, these are islands of imperialism and they are not consistent with the peace and you have always declared that they are illegal and an obstacle to peace. This is not feasible now, they said, and they proposed, not me and I knew it was impossible at the time to dismantle them, but I insisted on that to see (what would happen). Then they proposed, it was Mondale who said, what about freezing the settlements in the West Bank and Gaza for 5 years, for the transitional period? And I said, yes, I accept that. Then, after the transitional period the Israelis can negotiate with the Palestinians, who are the people concerned whether these settlements should be dismantled, increased or lessened — it is their business then. But I agreed to this.

Two or three days later we received the first American project and there was nothing about freezing the settlements in it. And we said, but we did agree about that so you have to include it. Of course, it had been deleted because, it turned out, there was conflict (with Israel). After discussing the American project with the Israelis, it was deleted because they didn't accept it.

Q: OK, so why did Sadat accept that it be deleted?

A: Sadat was finished. He had nobody except Carter left. He lost the Soviet Union, he lost the Arab world, he lost the Muslim countries — he was naked, he had nobody except Carter left. All his hopes concentrated on Carter, because if he admitted his failure he was finished.

Q: And Carter also. If he would have left Camp David with a failure he would have been very weak politically.

A: Yes, this is the thing. That's why I say that the only person who was sticking to his grounds was Begin. Sadat and Carter were making concessions. Sadat was making concessions to Begin and Begin to Sadat and Sadat made concessions to Carter and so on.

Q: Didn't Carter announce in his speech before the Congress that there was a freeze on the settlements?

A: Yes, but who cares. What's in writing is what counts. And this is what I told Sadat every time. Sadat, the language is not important, (which was what) Carter was telling him. The language is not important. In my next term I will do this for the Palestinian cause. This was repeated all the time (by Carter).

Q: He felt that he had to agree with President Carter?

A: He felt so. And Carter felt that if he doesn't reach an agreement on this he has destroyed his political future. So he wanted something at any price.

Q: But Jimmy Carter convinced Sadat it was OK to leave it out?

A: He would remedy it in his next term, which he never saw, (he kept telling Sadat).

Q: When specifically did you resign?

A: Well, the records were signed on Sunday. I resigned on Saturday, after a long discussion with Sadat.

Q: When Sadat told you he was going to sign it, that's when you resigned?

A: Yes, I saw everything in our favour was deleted — the 242 resolution was shattered, the principle of the inadmissibility of acquiring territory or land by force was thrown away.

Q: The day before he signed, wasn't Sadat ready to leave? He had ordered his helicopter...

A: This was Thursday, I think.

Q: OK, Thursday. And he had told the delegation to get ready to go. And then Carter asked him personally to stay, and to try again. And on Friday this all began to happen. And then on Saturday you had your discussion and announced to him that you are resigning. How did the other people in your delegation feel?

stick to it, and he will have every right to stick to it. So, why not put this in writing as a provision, it's a vital point.

Q: But Jimmy Carter convinced Sadat it was OK to leave it out?

A: He would remedy it in his next term, which he never saw, (he kept telling Sadat).

Q: When specifically did you resign?

A: Well, the records were signed on Sunday. I resigned on Saturday, after a long discussion with Sadat.

Q: When Sadat told you he was going to sign it, that's when you resigned?

A: Yes, I saw everything in our favour was deleted — the 242 resolution was shattered, the principle of the inadmissibility of acquiring territory or land by force was thrown away.

Q: The day before he signed, wasn't Sadat ready to leave? He had ordered his helicopter...

A: This was Thursday, I think.

Q: OK, Thursday. And he had told the delegation to get ready to go. And then Carter asked him personally to stay, and to try again. And on Friday this all began to happen. And then on Saturday you had your discussion and announced to him that you are resigning. How did the other people in your delegation feel?

A: Well, it was a strange composition to our delegation. The delegation was composed of Hassan el-Tohami, who is a very strange person whom Sadat chose. He is an eccentric, and in a way a crazy fellow. He was a bad choice. Then there was Hassan Kamel who had nothing to do with the

political situation. The three of us agreed we were not happy at all with what was happening. The thing I felt my responsibility to say my mind clearly to Sadat. Butros (Ed. note: Dr. Boutros Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs) had his reservations — I mean he's a nice fellow but I don't think he had the courage to say his opinion. Dr. Osama El Bar tried his best, I must say. And then the junior members of the delegation, I mean my aides were all against. All of them, not just one. But of course they had no access to Sadat.

Q: You had known him for 40 years. What did he say to you when you told him you were going to resign?

A: This was after a long discussion. He was not happy, of course, with my resigning. I had a long discussion with him and he told me that Egypt has many internal problems and we can't go on like this.

I said I'm not suggesting that you should make a new war with Israel at all. This is out of my thinking completely. But why should we sign something that is not agreeable to us? Let us postpone it. We can have another Camp David. We can have all the time. We are not losing anything, because for once we cornered the Israelis in a way, we showed that we are the ones who want peace, and a peace according to the United Nations resolutions, and according to international thinking and everything. So why should we sign something which is not agreeable to us, which does not realize the comprehensive peace, which does not allow Jordan to come in? Why should we? We can always postpone it. I told him you can suggest to President Carter (that here we are, there has been some progress on certain points but there are other points which the parties will not agree to, so if Carter will make another effort...

'Camp David is finished and we should find a formula which will make Israel feel that things won't be left for her to do as she wants with no opposition'

political situation. The three of us agreed we were not happy at all with what was happening. The thing I felt my responsibility to say my mind clearly to Sadat. Butros (Ed. note: Dr. Boutros Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs) had his reservations — I mean he's a nice fellow but I don't think he had the courage to say his opinion. Dr. Osama El Bar tried his best, I must say. And then the junior members of the delegation, I mean my aides were all against. All of them, not just one. But of course they had no access to Sadat.

Q: You had known him for 40 years. What did he say to you when you told him you were going to resign?

A: This was after a long discussion. He was not happy, of course, with my resigning. I had a long discussion with him and he told me that Egypt has many internal problems and we can't go on like this.

I said I'm not suggesting that you should make a new war with Israel at all. This is out of my thinking completely. But why should we sign something that is not agreeable to us? Let us postpone it. We can have another Camp David. We can have all the time. We are not losing anything, because for once we cornered the Israelis in a way, we showed that we are the ones who want peace, and a peace according to the United Nations resolutions, and according to international thinking and everything. So why should we sign something which is not agreeable to us, which does not realize the comprehensive peace, which does not allow Jordan to come in? Why should we? We can always postpone it. I told him you can suggest to President Carter (that here we are, there has been some progress on certain points but there are other points which the parties will not agree to, so if Carter will make another effort...

Q: He felt that he had to agree with President Carter?

A: He felt so. And Carter felt that if he doesn't reach an agreement on this he has destroyed his political future. So he wanted something at any price.

Q: But Jimmy Carter convinced Sadat it was OK to leave it out?

A: He would remedy it in his next term, which he never saw, (he kept telling Sadat).

Q: When specifically did you resign?

A: Well, the records were signed on Sunday. I resigned on Saturday, after a long discussion with Sadat.

Q: When Sadat told you he was going to sign it, that's when you resigned?

A: Yes, I saw everything in our favour was deleted — the 242 resolution was shattered, the principle of the inadmissibility of acquiring territory or land by force was thrown away.

Q: The day before he signed, wasn't Sadat ready to leave? He had ordered his helicopter...

A: This was Thursday, I think.

Q: OK, Thursday. And he had told the delegation to get ready to go. And then Carter asked him personally to stay, and to try again. And on Friday this all began to happen. And then on Saturday you had your discussion and announced to him that you are resigning. How did the other people in your delegation feel?

A: He felt so. And Carter felt that if he doesn't reach an agreement on this he has destroyed his political future. So he wanted something at any price.

Q: So, what comes now? It's 5 years after the agreement. The Israelis are gradually incorporating the West Bank, and invaded Lebanon. The PLO is in disarray. The Arab world is completely confused. Egypt is impotent. And Israel will eventually push the Palestinians out of the West Bank into Jordan. Is Egypt defeated?

A: Well... peace is defeated... stability in this area is defeated. I don't know for how long. There will always be chaos, there will always be one country fighting here and another erupting here. There will be no peace, no stability.

Q: So your advice last year was that Egypt should say that Israel had violated the Camp David agreement and it is over.

A: Yes, it's over or it's finished. We should find a formula which will make Israel feel that things won't be left for her to do as she wants with no opposition.

Q: Do you expect the Reagan administration if it achieves another term, to do anything?

A: No, no, no.

Q: Do you believe they are even sincere?

A: No, they are not sincere and they are spoiling everything. Look at what happened in the UN Security Council recently. You remember quite clearly that the Carter administration used to repeat over and over that settlements are illegal and an obstacle to peace. Last week in the Security

Q: The American people do not appreciate such warnings. They are told that Egypt is a country happy with the Camp David arrangement, that the US is giving Egypt much aid, that the Egyptians don't really care about the Palestinians.

A: Well, they said the same thing about the Shah of Iran. But it doesn't mean a thing. You can never predict what is underground. What you see now from Egypt is what the government says, what the party of the government says, and that's about it.

Q: The group that assassinated Sadat. I'm told many of the people involved were highly educated, were very respected young army people, that they were not "crazies" or "radicals" or "extremists"; that many of them were young Egyptian nationalists.

A: Yes, yes, I think so. I mean you can judge by the reaction to Sadat's assassination. What was the Egyptian reaction? The reaction was very negative to Sadat. This is very clear and it shouldn't be ignored.

Q: In your judgement, was Sadat assassinated because he was viewed as a traitor to the Arab cause?

A: Yes, this is one element, of course, and a very important one.

Q: What do you think of Syrian policy now?

A: Well, they are condemned to their policy. They want at least to free the Golan, and what else can they do?

Q: Is Assad trying to use Arab-Israeli diplomacy to propel himself to a position of Arab leadership?

A: No, no I don't think anybody... Leadership of what? The Arab world is shattered, I mean... No, I think he's trying to get back the Syrian territories occupied by the Israelis. He's doomed to take this position.

Q: And for the Palestinians, is there anything left? The West Bank has so many settlers, so many settlements, the economy is linked to Israel, the roads are linked to Israel. Is the issue still open or is it just about over? Will Camp David go down in history at the point at which a fair settlement of the Arab-Israeli problem became impossible?

A: Yes, it was an abortion of the possibility of a real peace in this area which everybody would have enjoyed. And we are seeing the repercussions and the after effect — in Lebanon. And I don't know what will happen with Syria, I don't know what will happen in Jordan. It's crazy to leave people like Shamir and Begin run the thing here. Yes, they can invade Syria, they can invade Jordan. They can do all that, because who will stand in their way? But, what is the outcome of all this? Would it be stability, would it be peace? No.

Q: Wouldn't the only option for the Arab world be to build up a nuclear threat?

A: Yes, but the issue is whether this area will live in stability and peace or not. I tell you the way the Americans allowed Israel to behave has diminished the prospects of peace and stability in this area. And things will happen, if not this year, then next year...

Q: Do you think the Mubarak government understands your analysis and doesn't know what to do about it; or do you think they disagree with your analysis. Do they appreciate the fears which you express?

A: Well, the Egyptian government has many internal problems to face now. They cannot afford, for the time being, not to listen to what the Americans say and all that. But they are not happy, definitely they are not happy. I'm sure, President Mubarak feels that what the Americans are doing — leaving the Israelis without checking them — is not a good policy for Egypt or for the area or for the Americans themselves in this area. I'm sure of this. But his hands are rather tied with the problems he is facing here; not finding other alternatives, and so on and so forth.

It is such a sad situation.

Q: In Hekkal's book a fair portrait of Sadat? It's being condemned so loudly. (Ed. note: Mohamed Helkal, Autumn of Fury).

A: I read Hekkal's book. It's a good book. May be he's bitter about Sadat, but it is a very good book... It has good information on the rise of the Coptic movement and fundamentalism, and so on. It's fair, and it's true.

A: I do, yes, I do. It's very difficult to predict.

Kamel: "The only consistent party since Sadat made his peace initiative was Begin"

Council the Americans said no they refused to accept a Security Council resolution because they refused what was written in the resolution about settlements being illegal.

This is going backwards. So how can I be hopeful in the next term of Reagan? Look at the American attitude while the Israelis were invading Lebanon. It was very frustrating for the Arabs. And when I tell you that this area is bound to have bursts and eruptions here and there, this is one element: the American attitude during the invasion of Lebanon.

Q: Do you think the Americans acquiesced in it; or did the Americans help sponsor it (the invasion)?

A: Well, both, I think. It's a combination of acquiescence and sponsoring it. You know better about this.

Q: Now Lebanon will become divided...

A: Yes, Lebanon is divided and this will be a spot of instability again.

Q: Let me ask the question as many Americans might look mainly at American national interests. Are you saying that because of the way America has conducted its Arab-Israeli diplomacy that the Americans risk the possibility of a fundamentalist, anti-American, nationalist government coming to power in Egypt which would undo everything between these countries? I know that Egypt and Iran are very different countries, but, nevertheless, after many many years of American involvement in Iran the country became anti-American and blamed the US for their problems — in some cases, rightly I think. Are you saying the US risk a similar thing with Egypt?

A: I do, yes, I do. It's very difficult to predict.

Q: He felt that he had to agree with President Carter?

A: He felt so. And Carter felt that if he doesn't reach an agreement on this he has destroyed his political future. So he wanted something at any price.

Q: But Jimmy Carter convinced Sadat it was OK to leave it out?

A: He would remedy it in his next term, which he never saw, (he kept telling Sadat).

Q: When specifically did you resign?

A: Well, the records were signed on Sunday. I resigned on Saturday, after a long discussion with Sadat.

Q: When Sadat told you he was going to sign it, that's when you resigned?

A: Yes, I saw everything in our favour was deleted — the 242 resolution was shattered, the principle of the inadmissibility of acquiring territory or land by force was thrown away.

Q: The day before he signed, wasn't Sadat ready to leave? He had ordered his helicopter...

A: This was Thursday, I think.

Q: OK, Thursday. And he had told the delegation to get ready to go. And then Carter asked him personally to stay, and to try again. And on Friday this all began to happen. And then on Saturday you had your discussion and announced to him that you are resigning. How did the other people in your delegation feel?

VIEWPOINT

Time off for reconciliation

By Ya'coub Jaber

LEBANON's warring groups will certainly use the calm provided by the new ceasefire agreement to consolidate their present military positions, acquire new weapons and recruit more fighters in anticipation of another round of fighting.

The ceasefire agreement was concluded only after the military situation reached a stalemate, with the United States using its superior firepower to block the advance of the Druze militiamen towards the key town of Souk Al-Gharb, whose capture would open the road to Beirut. The two sides deemed it futile to continue the fighting and decided to have a break, and see if political means can bring about an acceptable compromise.

The Lebanese situation thus continues to be explosive and fraught with dangers threatening the collapse of the ceasefire, unless drastic changes are made in the attitudes of the parties involved.

In the first place, Washington's role should be re-exposed from military involvement to rational diplomatic effort, seeking to reconcile not divide. The ceasefire has saved the United States from an extremely hazardous situation that could have gradually developed into an embarrassing dilemma for President Reagan's administration. The US now has a basic interest in ensuring that the hostilities are not renewed.

In the meantime, the Lebanese authorities must stop pretending that what happened was not a civil war but a confrontation with foreigners. It is time for the Beirut government to admit that its performance has displeased a large part of the population, who seek to be treated on equal terms with other, more favoured groups.

arts

Artist offers ceramics of colour and diversity

By Vanessa Batrouni
Special to the Star

HAIGO LEPEJIAN is currently holding his third exhibition of ceramics at the British Council. Lepejian was born in Jaffa in 1945 and having spent most of his life in Jerusalem where he has his workshop, his pieces have a distinct Arabic flavour with few excursions into modern or abstract art. Although he obtained his Masters Degree in monumental ceramic design in Soviet Armenia there are few recognisable traces of East European influences and the wide range of styles are geared to the market and taste of the Middle Eastern area.

His work as a commercial artist, supplying the Jordan Craft Centre with tiles, plates and small figurines and his commission work designing and decorating interiors such as the main altar of St. Angeles church in Jerusalem has obviously guided his hand and accounts for the diversity in style. He considers himself a servant to peoples tastes and has therefore cultivated numerous themes, designs and colours to satisfy the market.

Some of the work is purely representational, street scenes in pale watery colours, camel trains against barren terrain, and characters lifted from the bazzars of old Jerusalem. Cloaked oriental women, masked heads, seated sellers, women carrying baskets, all these familiar figures painted freely in greys and blacks against white backgrounds impart a sense of remoteness and distance but as decorative pieces have little impact, being devoid of colour and compositional considerations.

But where a simple scene or design is duplicated running like a current motif such as in "Mules" or in "Peace" or is more thought through as in "Washing Place," a small sink and tap seen through an outside wall of a textured ceramic surface, the simplicity works to greater effect and is transformed.

Where Lepejian indulges in vivid colours, turquoise, bright reds yellows and greens one becomes aware of the colour densities and their re-

lationships and the pictorial is overtaken by the decorative. Particularly attractive is "Jericho By Night" and "A Troubled Day" where lines are lost in combinations, clashing red deers on blue backgrounds are visually dynamic held together by the bold mixing.

There are numerous plate designs where an object or animal is more colour than form, used as pattern more than picture but they remain basic first steps and are never developed into intricate networks of design.

Very prominent in the exhibition is Haigo's Jerusalem collection. The changing faces of quarters of Old Jerusalem are captured in a bundle of houses and stretched around plate surfaces, laid out frieze like on tiles or focused on through a wall of single colour. The same colourful crowd of house and walls are framed in a multitude of ways sometimes fired several times to achieve bubble and "crackle" surfaces, unusual sheens, matt and shining finishes.

If the tiles are studied carefully one can discover Lepejian's large repertoire of ceramic textures and kiln induced colours.

There are a few interesting diversions away from the townscapes and local scenes such as "Breakfast Plates" a Matisse like rendering of a chair and flattened table in pink and blue where perspective is sacrificed to show the table top and its objects, some reliefs, a large Petra, the more abstractly conceived Motherhood and Intimacy and three statuettes entitled "Three Sisters" that echoes the interest the artist has in the remote female hidden behind her costume.

The tiles are mounted like pictures on canvas and framed, the pictorial and patterned plates are on stands or hung and there are numerous small bowls with erupted and pitted surfaces in blotchy colours that have a rough and unsophisticated appeal.



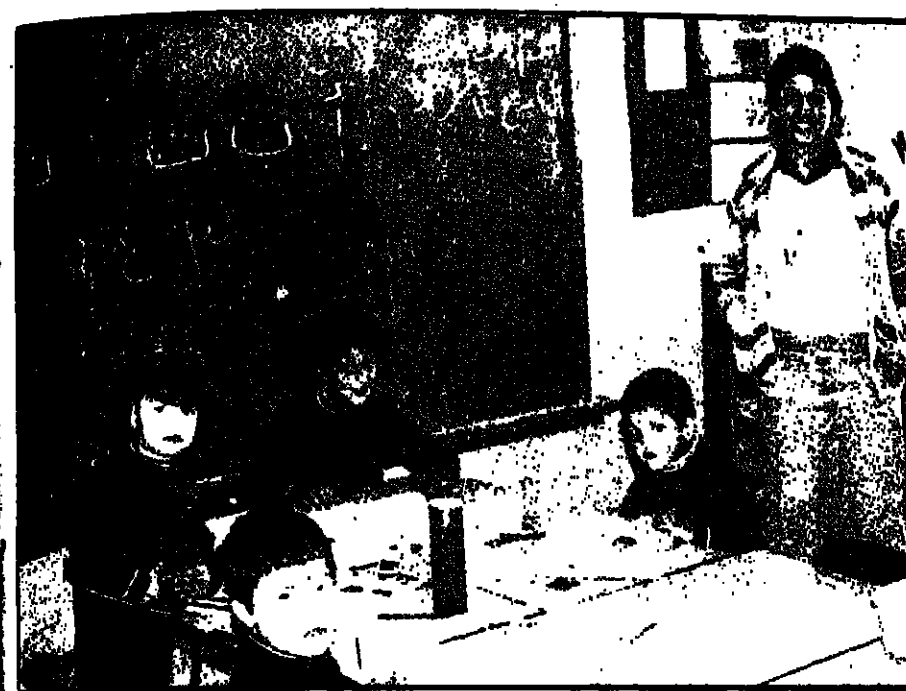
Chinese exhibition opens

AN EXHIBITION of 59 traditional-style Chinese paintings will be opened this evening, Thursday at the Royal Cultural Centre by the president of the National Consultative Council, Mr. Suleiman Arar.

The week-long exhibition comes as part of the educational agreement signed between Jordan and China in 1979, said Mr. Wang Kua Fa, the educational attaché of the People's Republic of China's embassy in Amman. "We hope that

this exhibition will contribute to the furtherance of friendship between the two peoples of our two countries," said Mr. Wang. He added that the history of Chinese painting as well as the meanings of the paintings on show will be explained to those who come to the exhibition.

One of the artists whose work is on display at the exhibition has arrived in Amman for a two-day visit. He will be meeting Jordanian artists during his stay here.



In the classroom at Al-Bunayyat

YWMA expands its community role

By Fadia Faqir
Special to the Star

ALTHOUGH THE Young Women's Muslim Association (YWMA) Centre for Special Education at Um Al-Bunayyat accommodates as many mentally handicapped children as possible, there are still over one thousand children on the waiting list," Mrs. Khawla Abu-Oudeh, head of the Centre's committee and member of the Executive Committee of the Young Muslim Women Association (YWMA), said in an interview with The Star.

She added that the YWMA plans to open other secondary centres both inside and outside Amman to widen the range of the Association's services. The centres are to be connected to the main model centre at Um Al-Bunayyat. "To make our Centre for Special Education complete, we are planning to build a small, well-equipped gymnasium hall. Physical education forms an integral part of the curriculum at the centre because of its many physical, psychological, and educational advantages," Mrs. Abu-Oudeh added.

Director of the Centre, Mrs. Ghosoon Kareh said that the centre's basic aim is to help its students accelerate their pace of performance and to lead as normal lives as possible within the community. Mrs. Kareh said admittance to the centre depended on several factors including the degree of the child's dependency, his or her ability to move around, family status, and whether he or she lives within the route of the Centre's bus.

She said that moderately mentally handicapped students are divided into small homogenous groups and put into three sections:

1. The pre-school section which accommodates twenty-five students both normal and handicapped between the ages of three to eight.
2. The school section which accommodates seventy-two students between the ages of eight and twelve.
3. The vocational section which accommodates twenty-five students above the age of twelve.

Besides assessing a child's particular form of mental handicap and providing him with special academic and practical training the teachers try to maintain contact with the parents, offering them special advice and discussing precautionary measures with them. Family involvement is considered very important if a child is to reach his maximum potential.

Social acceptance

Mrs. Kareh told The Star that one of the centre's problems is the great lack of highly qualified teachers for the mentally handicapped. "To be a good teacher, it is essential to have once been a student of normal students," she said, "because the mentally handicapped must be taught in a way similar to those of normal aptitudes, but at a slower pace."

She said another difficult area is the reaction of the public towards the mentally handicapped.

Public awareness in Jordan has increased in the past six years, but research has shown that although the mentally handicapped can be trained to get jobs and to adjust many handicapped people have problems because of society's reaction to them.

"In our vocational section we have a wood workshop for the adult handicapped and we allow other secondary schools to use the workshop in order to provide opportunities of interaction between the normal and the mentally handicapped," said Mrs. Kareh. "Our students need understanding from the public; they hate sympathy," she added.

Miss Sirsa Hikmat, a member of the Executive Committee of the YWMA, added "A habit which should be followed is to find some space for handicapped children in the various general social activities which are held. This would show genuine concern for them and would increase public awareness so that normal people would change their attitudes, accept, and help the handicapped. For example, we would have been very pleased if our children had been invited to some of the activities of the Jerash Festival."

Miss Hikmat also explained more about the activities of the YWMA. It was established in 1972 under the patronage of Her Royal Highness Princess Sarvath El Hussein. It aims to serve Jordanian society particularly in the areas of social and educational work.

Community college

In addition to running the Um Al-Bunayyat centre it runs a community college, the Princess Sarvath Community College, and a hostel to accommodate the students of the College who live far away. The aim of the college is to train Jordanian and Arab women in various technical and vocational specializations in order to facilitate their participation in different aspects of public life.

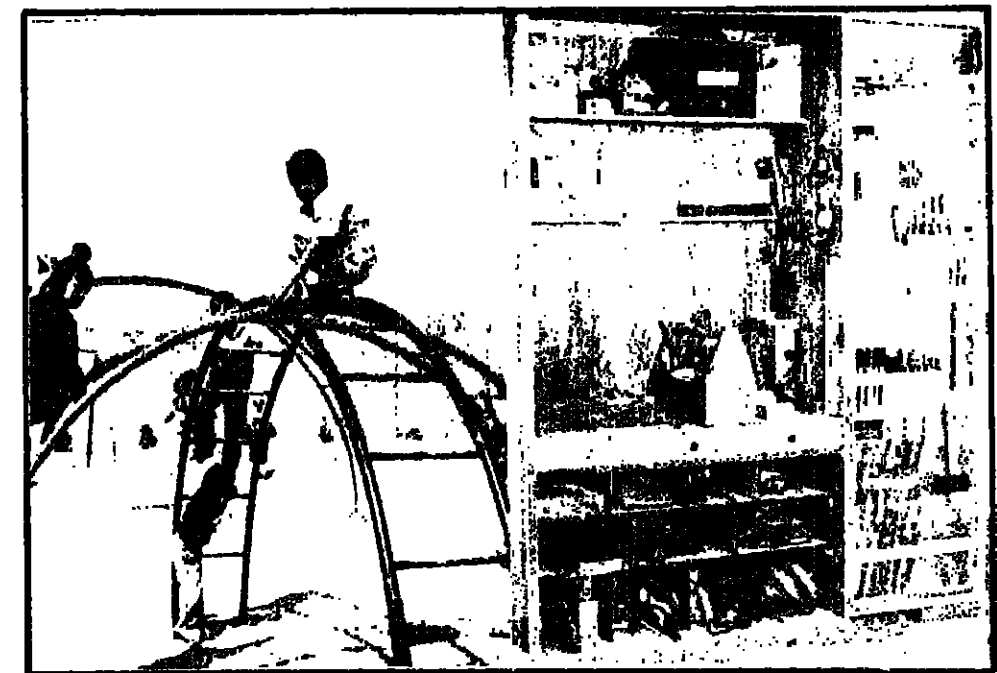
Miss Saadat Hameed, Dean of the College said, "We started with three classes and now our students can specialize for two years in one of the following fields: secretarial studies, business studies, architectural drafting, nursery school teaching and elementary school teaching." She said the college meets the curricula and requirements of the Ministry of Education and goes beyond them.

The College has now been given a piece of land at Yajouz, by the Department of Public Security. Building plans will be completed soon, and YWMA is keen to start building a model college as soon as they can raise enough money for the project. "Miss Hikmat added that practical experience and the quality of teaching are given special attention in the college. This is done by recruiting the best staff available for each branch."

The college has a Teacher's Training Course in which the teachers are trained to use modern methodology in teaching. All specializations offered by the College are linked to the labour demands as stipulated by the country's development plans.



A student in the workshop



Physical education is also important

Part of the well-equipped workshop

Miss Hameed added, "we face great difficulties in convincing parents, as well as students, that non-traditional branches of training such as architectural drafting are worth-while. For example, there are too many female engineers, but only

a few architectural draftswomen. Our country is badly in need of technically trained students, but unfortunately students are geared towards university degrees."



Back to school in Peking

Children in a Peking nursery start early on the long road of education, and they look as if they are enjoying the first stage.

(China Features)

La nouvelle collection est arrivée

balloon

PARIS

وصلت أحدث تشكيلات من ملابس الصغار إقب محلات الألب

La mode des sans-complexe

AL-UM Boutique, Near AL-SAFADI Mosque Ext. of Rainbow St. Jebel Amman, عمان - جبل عمان - قرب جامع الصفاوي - امتداد شارع الرينبو

AMBASSADOR SUITE

PRESENTS:

TOUCH OF MAGIC SHOWBAND

ALEX NEBUR and IDA Magic Show

CONTINENTAL ROMANCE

ENJOY DINNER and LIVE SHOW

7 Nights 8pm-2am

HAIR: MEDIUM LENGTH



AMMAN (Star) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan (left), Sunday led the Jordanian polo team in a match against a Pakistani side in Zarqa. Jordan won 5-4. Three of Jordan's five goals were scored by the Crown Prince who played a great game. Cups and medals were presented to the players after the match.

Amman Little League soccer kicks off

AMMAN (Star) — The Amman Little League Association has launched its 1983 soccer season and the budding soccer stars have begun their seven week journey to the Cup finals on 11 November.

The opening ceremony was jointly performed by the British ambassador to Jordan Mr. Alan Urwick and Mr. Edward Djerejian, United States charge d'affaires on 9 September. Since then, there have been games on every Friday.

The novelty of the soccer league this year is the introduction of the Tots division involving five year olds. The division consists of two teams, the Red and Blue. All matches will take place at the American Community School.

The Amman Little League Association started in a small way four years ago and is growing from strength to strength. It now has a total of 20 teams in the Juniors, Mids and Senior divisions. Ages range from six to fifteen years and participation is open to all youngsters attending educational institutions in Amman. This season attracted a large

number of Jordanian players some of whom have shown to be among the finest soccer players in the league.

At present, the Association organizes soccer in the Autumn and baseball in the Spring.

Game schedule for Friday 30 September

0900 hrs Abaha vs Foxboro
1025 hrs Intercom vs Telcom
1150 hrs Aik vs Arab Wings
1325 hrs Astra vs Volvo
1455 hrs Cairo-Amman vs Marriott
American Express vs Ericsson
International Traders vs Royal Falcons
Chase Manhattan vs Holiday Inn
Grindlays vs Jordan Express
Al-Ahlyah vs ALICO
The following are the results of the matches played on 23 September.

Tots

Red 0 Blue 0

Juniors

Abaha 0 Ericsson 0

Australia II wins Americas Cup

NEWPORT, Rhode Island (AP) — The longest winning streak in sports is over. Australia II, with its controversial winged keel and skipper John Bertrand in command, broke the United States 132-year grip on the Americas Cup on Monday by winning the seventh and decisive race in the best-of-seven series.

"This is the greatest day of my life," Bertrand said after his yacht's victory over defender Liberty and skipper Dennis Conner. Bertrand rallied from a 3-1 deficit to tie the series with two decisive wins after trailing at the starts, then surged from behind on the fifth leg to win the unprecedented seventh race by 41 seconds, the fourth smallest margin in cup history.

The gun that signalled the end of the race was the cue for the start of far-flung celebrations.

Conner, a master seaman who met his match in Bertrand, fought back tears at a news conference where he made a statement but took no questions. "Today, Australia II was the better boat. We had no excuses," he said. "I don't think there is any reason for Americans to feel they are anything other than No. 1," he said.

It was a nightmare for Conner, whose career as an Americas Cup skipper appeared to be over. Conner, who won the cup aboard Freedom in 1980, had said before this series that he was uncertain if he would return for another cup battle.

Fun And Fitness

Everyone wants to be physically fit. The problem is that not everyone is willing to work out three times a week, sweat, get winded and put up with an occasional ache. Some people don't look good in shorts or a sweat suit and are reluctant to be seen so attired in public.

Others start a physical fitness programme in good faith but quit after a few sessions. The first two weeks of exercise are often the toughest since your body has to get used to physical activity after being neglected for so long. If you get through the first few sessions, you'll find that you start to see improvement in endurance, strength and in many other areas.

A great many people are looking for a "free lunch." They are looking for a way to get rid of fat and attain good physical condition without having to work at it. Even though it can't be done, millions of people buy or use "quick and easy" products or services each year. You can, of course, get rid of excess fat by going on a sensible programme in which you reduce your calorie intake. However, getting rid of excess fat is not the same as reaching good physical condition.

Years ago various vibrating devices were the fad for many people looking for an easy way to get rid of fat. There were vibrating beds, chairs, couches and belts. There were even stationary electric bicycles — you just sat on them and they did the work. Dr. Arthur Steinhaus studied the effects of vibrating belts during the early 1950s. His findings were that to lose one pound of fat, you would have to vibrate for eight straight hours.

Then there were the various rubber belts, suits and other devices that promised weight loss. Such rubber items can cause you to lose water as you sweat, but that water, and weight, is replaced as you replace the fluids you have lost. Rubber suits can also be dangerous since they don't allow your body's natural cooling system to operate.

There have even been promises of fat loss and physical fitness through special types of massage. Squeezed fat does not disappear. Neither does fat that is struck, stroked or vibrated.

Good physical fitness results from physical work. Fat loss results from expending more calories than you take in by eating and drinking. There are no pills, potions or machines that will do it for you.

Intimate Starcasts

By Henry Arnold

Week commencing 29 September, 1983



CAPRICORN — December 21st to January 19th
During this coming week, you could try adopting a new approach with someone of whom you are very fond, for you should find that you make much better progress in this way. Where your working life is concerned, there would appear to be a little extra in the offering for you, but being in good form, you should be very well able to cope with this. An extremely good week where social activities are concerned.



AQUARIUS — January 20th to February 18th
You should try to be as practical as you can during this coming week, and get things done for yourself, rather than leaving them to others. Similarly, now is the time for you to take the lead where a romantic relationship is concerned. You may need all the tact you can muster with someone very close to you, because of a disappointment in their life, may be in a rather unreasonable mood.



PISCES — February 19th to March 20th
Your mood may not be of the brightest at the beginning of this week, and you may find that a younger member of your family is taking up a considerable amount of your time. Don't get depressed about this, for as the week progresses, so does your good fortune, and for most of you, this appears to be a very good week in the financial field. You should experience a most enjoyable weekend.



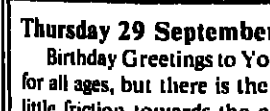
ARIES — March 21st to April 20th
You should be feeling in top form during this coming week, and at your optimistic best. In spite of the fact that the atmosphere seems to be highly competitive, your spirited mood should inspire confidence among others, enabling you to win through in a highly satisfactory manner. You may feel annoyed by a loved one's slowness of action, but you would do well to remember that coolheadedness will pay dividends.



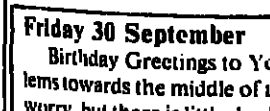
TAURUS — April 21st to May 20th
Your opposite number could conclude a successful deal during this coming week, giving cause for celebration, and the feeling of uncertainty that has hung over your recently should now disappear. The patience and understanding you have shown in the past should now be fully justified. Although cash may be just a little low now, you should be surprised at the speedy way in which things improve.



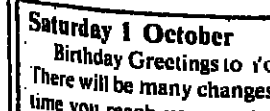
GEMINI — May 21st to June 20th
You should be feeling in a carefree mood, and it won't need very much persuasion from a friend to get you to agree to an extravagant evening out. You should be in for one or two surprises which contain a lot of happiness for you all round. Some news which you may receive some time during this coming week, could excite you considerably, even making it difficult for you to concentrate on your work.



Thursday 29 September
Birthday Greetings to You. Social life should be extremely full and gay for all ages, but there is the possibility that someone could cause just a little friction towards the end of November, and you should be extra careful about what you may say at a social event which you could attend some time in the very near future.
You should be able to forget your money worries or concerns a little from now on, for an unexpected letter which you receive should bring with it very good fortune, but at the same time, do not allow yourself to be persuaded to enter into any wild investments.
Businesswise, a person in authority may be very pleased indeed with your progress, and towards the end of December, they could offer you an opportunity to travel in connection with your work.

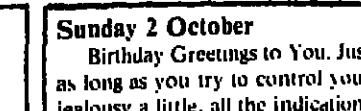


Friday 30 September
Birthday Greetings to You. You can expect a few small family problems towards the middle of next month, which may cause you just a little worry, but there is little doubt that you are well able to put up with these, and will soon sort them out.
Emotionally, this could be an extremely eventful year for you, with the older ones preparing for a wedding.
Where financial affairs are concerned, things should be extremely satisfactory for you during the next twelve months, but try to be guided by me, and do not invest in a new venture which a person you may know or an acquaintance has just started, and even though things are better than before in this field, there is no real necessity to go out on a mad spending spree.

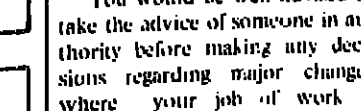


Saturday 1 October
Birthday Greetings to You. You have a remarkable year ahead of you. There will be many changes, but they will all be for the better, and by the time you reach your next anniversary, you will have gained a security which you had hardly dared hope for.
You are destined for quite a hectic social round of activities, and at the same time, heavy demands could be expected of you where your career is concerned, so that when you have got over the next five or six months, you will look back and wonder how on earth you ever did it. Success is on the way for you.
The possibility of travel is in store for you and you would be unwise not to take the opportunity should it be presented to you.

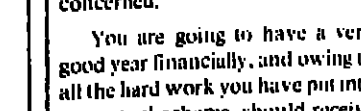
Birthday Information Charts



Sunday 2 October
Birthday Greetings to You. Just as long as you try to control your jealousy a little, all the indications are that this is a period where you could very well meet your life partner, and for the eligible ones there are strong portents of serious romance before the April period. For both young and old, a very gay social life is indicated with opportunities to meet new friends and acquaintances.
You would be well advised to take the advice of someone in authority before making any decisions regarding major changes where your job or work is concerned.
You are going to have a very good year financially, and owing to all the hard work you have put into a personal scheme, should receive recognition for this.
You must try not to get over-tired, as you have been doing of late, but be a little more selfless and watch your own health during the next twelve months.



Tuesday 4 October
Birthday Greetings to You. A journey which you may have been intending to take, yet have put off in the past, should now materialise for you in the very near future, and for the eligible ones, there is every indication of wedding bells, plus the fact that romance could in some way be linked with a journey you take.
Where your cash is concerned, you will be much richer than you are at present, and just provided that you do not rush into any wild investments, you will be alright. Don't lend money to a member of the family, however much they may want it.
Where your health is concerned, this should prove to be very good for this coming year, provided that you do not tire yourself out.



Wednesday 5 October
Birthday Greetings to You. Where romance is concerned, this should be an extremely eventful year for you, and for the young and eligible ones, there is little doubt that a chance of marriage should come your way before your next birthday.
Financial matters should really start to improve quite a bit from now on, and there is a chance that an unexpected small sum of money could come your way within the next eight weeks, and you will be feeling much more secure by the time your next birthday comes around.
Where family ties are concerned, these should prove to be very strong indeed during this coming year. You would be well advised however, not to let yourself be drawn into many arguments, for there is the possibility that you would not come out on top should you do so.

Lendl, Connors to compete in Seiko tennis

TOKYO (AP) — Ivan Lendl and Jimmy Connors, rated second and third in world tennis, will lead a field of 32 top players from 10 countries to the 1983 Seiko Super Tennis tournament in Tokyo from 25-30 October. Japanese sponsors announced Monday.

Lendl, the 23-year-old Czechoslovak, is the two-time winner of the Volvo masters title in 1982 and 1983. Connors, 31, is the five-time US Open champion and this year's Wimbledon winner.

The \$375,000 event, Japan's richest tennis tournament, is expected to be another big match between Lendl and Connors. Two weeks ago in New York, Connors beat Lendl in the US Open final in four sets.

The Seiko Super carries first prize money of \$75,000 for the singles and \$18,000 for the doubles, the sponsors said. They said 25 players selected on the basis of the Association of Tennis Professionals (ATP) computer rankings will include Americans Eliot Teltscher, 24, and Vitas Gerulaitis, 29, and Australian Pat Cash, 18, 1982 Wimbledon junior and US Open junior champion.

Other players include Ecuador's Andres Gomez, France's Henri Leconte, Australia's Mark Edmondson, Sweden's Thomas Hogstedt, Australia's Paul McNamee, Italy's Gianni Occhipinti, Peru's Pablo Arraya, Paraguay's Francisco Gonzalez, and Japan's Tsuyoshi Fukui, five-time Japanese national champion.



Jim Connors



Ivan Lendl

American John McEnroe, the No. 1 ranked player in the world, will not come to defend his title, the sponsors said. They did not elaborate. In addition to the 25 players, four were selected from

overseas qualifying tournament, one from a Japanese tournament and two by the sponsors and Japan Professional Tennis Association.

PEANUTS

featuring
"Good ol'
Charlie Brown"
by SCHULZ

WHAT AM I SUPPOSED TO DO WITH THIS?

I HATE FOOTBALL, SIR...

JUST THROW THE BALL TO ME, MARCIE, WHEN I GET DOWN THE FIELD...

BONK!

DID YOU SEE THAT, SIR? I THREW THE BALL, AND IT CAME RIGHT BACK TO ME!

MARCIE! I TOLD YOU TO WAIT 'TIL I GOT DOWN THE FIELD!!

BONK!

IT DID IT AGAIN, SIR! DID YOU SEE THAT? I THREW THE BALL, AND IT CAME RIGHT BACK TO ME!

I CHANGED MY MIND, SIR... THIS GAME IS A LOT OF FUN...

I CAN'T STAND IT...

WHY DO I HAVE TO EXPLAIN EVERYTHING?

Tarzan

by EDGAR RICE BURROUGHS

AS THE BATTLE IN THE MOUTH OF THE VOLCANO RAGES, VAN ZANDT TRIES TO MAKE GOOD HIS ESCAPE WITH JANE AS A HOSTAGE!

WITH THE TIDE OF BATTLE TURNING AGAINST HIM, VAN ZANDT'S ONLY THOUGHT IS OF ESCAPE!

VAN ZANDT'S GUN IS EMPTY, BUT HE HAS GAINED THE MEANS FOR ESCAPE!

JAP-BAL-JA IS TOO LATE TO STOP VAN ZANDT, AS THE MERCENARY STARTS THE ENGINE OF THE HELICOPTER!

ARMED ONLY WITH THE BROKEN BOW THAT TARZAN HAS DISCARDED, INCHALA TIES A LOOP IN THE BROKEN STRINGS AND ATTEMPTS TO STRING THE BOW!

THE HELICOPTER, LADEN WITH THE GOLD OF OPAR, LIFTS OFF THE FLOOR OF THE VOLCANO'S MOUTH!

INCHALA SUCCEEDS IN STRINGING TARZAN'S BOW AND PREPARES TO FIRE AT HIS FATHER'S WOULD-BE KILLER!

FRANK AND ERNEST

TO THE GURU

OVER 4 THOUSAND ENLIGHTENED

HALF-TRUTHS 50% OFF

THERE HE IS, ERNIE! THE GURU!

37 DAYS WITHOUT A LOGICAL FALLACY

WELCOME, DUMMIES!

47 DAYS WITHOUT FALLING OFF THE MOUNTAIN

GURU

MASTER!! TELL US THE MEANING OF LIFE.

SURE!...

I'LL TELL YOU THE MEANING OF LIFE IF YOU GIVE ME FIVE BUCKS OF IT FIRST.

ALSO NOTARY

© 1983 by NEA, Inc. TM Reg. U.S. Pat. & TM Off. THAVES 7-31

GARFIELD

IT'S TIME YOU BOYS LEARN WHERE THE FIRE EXIT IS

IN CASE OF FIRE, GO STRAIGHT TO YOUR SWINGING PET DOOR GOT THAT?

I'D BETTER GIVE THEM A LITTLE TEST

JIM DAVIS 9-4

FIRE!

© 1983 United Feature Syndicate, Inc.

CLEVER ME

entertainment

The cinema corner

The Mutineers

LIKE GEORGE Orwell's Animal Farm (on the communist revolution of 1917 in Russia), the Egyptian film director Tawfik Saleh sought to create a microcosm of the 1952 Egyptian "revolution" by applying the events and incidents to the poor residents in an isolated desert asylum. In "The Mutineers" (1966) Saleh wanted to tell his audience one thing at that time (the Egyptian people and the leaders of the 1952 Revolution) and that is the people continue to suffer and the spread of the disease has not stopped.

The film, which was presented Monday night at the Royal Cultural Centre by the Cinema Club, fascinated us in terms of the professional handling of the camera, the well-studied script and the slow building of the climax. Until the end there were no wasted scenes, but missing ones due to the official Egyptian censorship that deleted almost one third of the original copy. The casting was successful although many have criticized Shukri Sarhan, who performed the leading role of Dr. Aziz, for confusing his character and weakening it in some scenes. We believe otherwise: Dr. Aziz, who came from the middle class and had nothing to unify him with the poor except his suffering (as a patient), had all the right to be confused.

The asylum is Egypt, the patients — the poor who do not pay and therefore do not receive treatment or even basic needs like water and the rich who live in clean houses because they pay — are the Egyptian people, and the management is the monarchy assisted by foreign powers to keep law and order. But what law and what order?

The revolution is sparked by the death of a child, who races like the others to receive water. People's anger grew and was directed towards the management by the young Dr. Aziz, who is himself a patient.

So without planning the masses take over the asylum's leadership and Dr. Aziz is appointed leader by consensus. A journalist, a poor and simple man (Magioub), who is probably the most important man in the film for he represented the conscience of the

masses, a landlord and a tough man formed the revolutionary council. The rest of the film shows their confusion and their inability to run the asylum successfully.

Dr. Aziz becomes isolated and the men around him rule and enforce their version of law and order. At the end the revolution fails and the old management comes back to erect the old system.

What makes this film an important one is that it was produced during the reign of the late Gamal Abdul Nasser. It is probably the first work that criticized the 1952 movement and attempted to remind the people and the elite that the disease continued and that the reasons for the first "mutiny" prevailed.

(Sakr & Sherif)



ABOUT TOWN

HOLIDAY INN HOTEL
Ambassador Suite — (9 - 2 a.m.)
Dinner, Dancing and Show.
A Touch of Magic Showband; Alex Nebur & Ida
Magic Show; Continental Romance
Duke Bar — (10:00 - 12:30) Live Music

AMMAN MARRIOTT HOTEL
Al Rababa Nightclub — (8:30 - 1:00)
Dinner, Dancing and Show.
Kontakt — All styles of music
Al Walima Restaurant (7:30 - 11:30)
Kon Moto — classical music
Poolside Barbeque Buffet — (Sunday 8 - 11:00)

JORDAN INTERCONTINENTAL
Al Pasha Disco — (9 - 3 a.m.)
Saturday (6 - 8) Under 18 only.
Barbeque Nightly with live music (6:30 - 10:30)

AMMAN CROWN HOTEL
Al Khayma Disco — (9 - 2 a.m.)
Poolside — Thursday & Saturday (8:30 - morning)
Friday — Buffet

AMRA HOTEL
Shehrazad Disco — (9 - 3 a.m.)
Couples only — closed Mondays

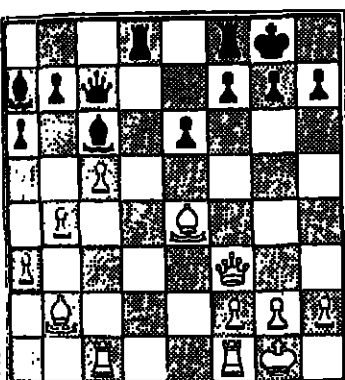
REGENCY PALACE HOTEL
Al Alali nightclub — (9 - 2 a.m.)
Dinner, Dancing and show.
Sequence Band

LA CESAR NIGHTCLUB — Jebel Leibeibeh
Dinner, Dancing and Live Music
Every Night — (9:00 - 3:00 a.m.)

BRIDGE by Terence Reese

North
A 10 3
K 10 8 5
A K 8 6 2
West
Q 9 7 6 5 2
J 4
A 7 3 2
8 4
East
K J 10 7 6 4 2
J 4
A 10 7
South
K J 8
9 5 3
A Q 8
Q J 4 3
Dealer East N—S vulnerable.

On this deal from the final of an Australian junior event East opened four hearts at both tables and after two passes North doubled. After a pass by East, what do you think South should do?



At one table he passed and had to be satisfied with 300 (honours not counting). At the other table South made what you may consider a peculiar bid of Four Spades. It is true that Five or Six Clubs would have turned out better, but I think Four Spades was quite an imaginative effort. It was unlikely that his side would obtain enough from Four Hearts doubled to compensate for the loss of a vulnerable game.

However, as is usually the case in junior events, the play fell short of the bidding. West should have led a trump, but the Ace of hearts came first and then a spade, which ran to the 8. South took heart ruffs now, allowing West to discard clubs.

With a little imagination South could have made his contract. He begins with two clubs and two diamonds. When East follows, it is easy to read the distribution. South finesesses 10, catches the King, and can let West ruff the next club. He still makes three more trump tricks, and this is enough for game.

Miles (England) v. Browne (U.S.), Lucerne chess olympics 1982. British champion Tony Miles triumphed over United States champion Walter Browne from this diagram in one of the most brilliant games of the world team event.

The winning idea shows a theme which every strong chess player should know for its value in practical play.

As White (to move) can you defeat the American grandmaster?

TARGET
The Word Game
P E N
T V A
E R L

How many words of four letters or more can you make from the letters shown here? In making a word, each letter may be used once only. Each word must contain the large letter, and there must be at least one nine-letter word in the list. No plurals; no foreign words; no proper names. TODAY'S TARGET: 34 words, good; 40 words, very good; 48 words, excellent.

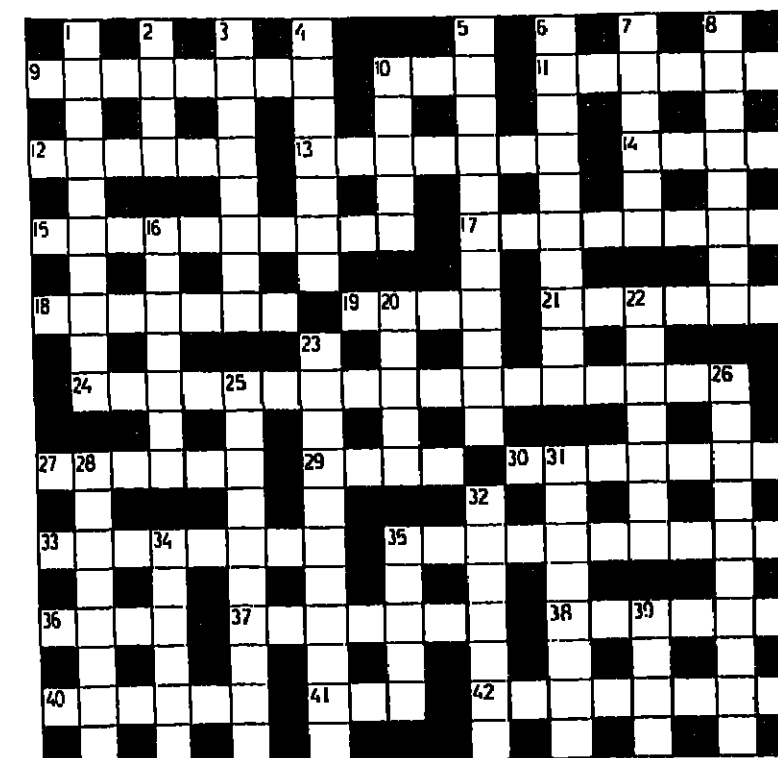
ALL SOLUTIONS ON P 30

THE STAR TWO-WAY TEASER

CRYPTIC PUZZLE

ACROSS
8 Never put in incoed meat; not 11 (2, 2, 4)
10 Buggy, turn round (3)
11 Look after the little terror and spoil (6)
12 Be entitled, as ever, to run after the man (7)
14 Said I'd been pecking (4)
16 In which our enemy used games? (3, 4, 8)
17 What makes her a good waitress? (8)
18 Half of mine will go into the smallest and slightest (7)
19 Go by road, returning nine at a time (4)
21 With a duplicate key, entering ours, as happens (6)
24 Planes that have not yet gained much altitude? (3, 5, 2, 3, 4)
27 It's hot, but cold on high ground, I find (6)
29 Opening in the seventies (4)
30 How one let's when fired? (4, 3)
33 By ten to one get transport back: he's very strict (8)
36 Warned one it would give a bad dent to the heater (10)
38 Heads turn in surprise (4)
37 Copy you leave (4, 3)
39 Having had a nip when there was a little time (6)
40 A high note many get to (6)
41 Nobody, you say, is thoroughly good (3)
42 Even you don't have a job to win? (4-1)

Use the same diagram for either the Cryptic or the Easy puzzle.



DOWN
1 Affection you have for someone you get stuck on? (10)
2 Stream, you say, from the hole (4)
3 Wreathed in smiles, is getting the weapons (8)
4 Made out the sow had got loose in the fields (7)
5 "Pith" is right (11)
6 In terms one can translate from the Italian menu (10)
7 For each one, contains a dessert (6)
8 Don't ensure that nobody squeals on the gunman? (9)
10 He didn't win his pound on "Bambino" (6)
11 Don't reveal that you do lace repairs (7)
12 Right after a foreigner (8)
13 Laugh when the torch goes out half a mile on (7)
15 Saying goodbye, go off with (8-6)
16 Encouragement that's resulted from a false declaration to the people (10)
17 The distinguishing quality in this particular brush? (10)
18 Health resort (3)
19 Glissie (6)
20 Very foolish (7)
21 Band of warriors (4)
22 Depleting (10)
23 Testimony (8)
24 Bloody slaughter (7)
25 Lubricate (6)
26 Heavenly body (4)
27 Debut (6)
28 Thoroughfare (8)
29 Lacking light (4)
30 Smash (7)

EASY PUZZLE

ACROSS
9 Taken by surprise (8)
10 Entrust (7)
11 Glissie (6)
12 Uncomplicated (8)
13 Very foolish (7)
14 Band of warriors (4)
15 Depleting (10)
16 Bloody slaughter (7)
17 Lubricate (6)
18 Heavenly body (4)
19 Debut (6)
20 Thoroughfare (8)
21 Lacking light (4)
22 Smash (7)
DOWN
1 Pack up tents (6, 4)
2 Support (4)
3 Momeyary (8)
4 Analgesic (7)
5 War whoops (6, 8)
6 Robbing at gunpoint (8, 2)
7 Couched band (6)
8 Shows consideration for (8)
9 Insect weapon (8)
10 Entrust (7)
11 Glissie (6)
12 Uncomplicated (8)
13 Very foolish (7)
14 Band of warriors (4)
15 Depleting (10)
16 Bloody slaughter (7)
17 Lubricate (6)
18 Heavenly body (4)
19 Debut (6)
20 Thoroughfare (8)
21 Lacking light (4)
22 Smash (7)

JORDAN TELEVISION

Channel 6: Foreign programme

Programming on Jordan Television is subject to change without notice.

THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY	SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WED
6:00 Varieties	6:30 Film	Jeunesse: Le Village Dans les Juges	5:30 Telefilm	Documentaire Musique	Faustillon (Freres)	Documentaire
News in French						
7:20 Varieties	Documentaire	Jeunesse: Pillage	Dances	Magazine Sport	Jeunesse: Jurons	Aujourd'hui en France
News in Hebrew						
Documentary						
News in Arabic						
8:30 Are You Being Served?	Buffalo Bill	M.A.S.H.	Yes Minister	Benson	Hi de Hi	Three's Company
9:00 100 Great Paintings	Magazine Ol	Portraits of Power	Towards 2000	100 Great Paintings	Towards 2000	
9:10 Knots Landing	The Barchester Chronicles	Saturday Variety Show	The Citadel	Nancy Astor	The Secret Army	Documentary
NEWS AT TEN (English)						
10:15 Movie of the Week	Hart to Hart	Feature Film (Last Saturday of each month: Shakespeare)	Beat Seller	The A-Team	Hill Street Blues	
Arabic news summary						
Film (cont.)	Film (cont.)					

SOLUTIONS

Chess

1 BxPch KxR; 2 Q-R5 ch, K-K1; 3 BxP! KxR; 4 Q-K15 ch, K-R1; 5 Q-B6 ch, K-K1; 6 R-QB4. Resigns. Mate follows by R-K4 ch or R-KR40.

Target

Aver avert elver even event
ever evert lave lever leave leaven
laver levant levanter lever pave
nave nerve nerve never pave
paver PREVALENT prevent rave
ravel raven reave relevant reveal
revel revert tavern travel vale valet
van varlet veal veer velar velalet
venal vent ventral

Crossword

CRYPTIC SOLUTION

ACROSS—9. Startles, 10. Spa.
11. Titter, 13. Simple, 13. Idiotic.
14. Impl. 15. Describing, 17.

Evidence, 18. Carnage, 18. Sur.
21. Crease, 24. Private ent.
prise, 27. Street, 28. Dark 29.
Shatter, 33. Hacienda, 35. Slip
ladder, 36. Carp, 37. Astride 4.
Cretaceous, 40. Claret, 41. Rip, 42.
Creature
DOWN—1. Strike camp, 2.
Prop, 3. Fleeting, 4. Aspirin
Battle cries, 6. Slicking up.
Bribe, 8. Respect, 10. Bump
16. Condo, 20. Tenor, 21.
Evicted, 23. Headmaster, 25.
Attendants, 26. Elementary, 28.
Travails, 31. Hallowed, 32.
Defence, 34. Impure, 35. Skip
36. Tote.

EASY SOLUTION

10. Lap (rev.), 11. Impair, 12.
Wagers, 13. Deserve, 14. End
(1st), 15. The Cold War, 16.
Patience, 18. Lea (mine), 19.
T-o-x-i-c (rev.), 21. O-C-C-u-r, 22.
The Bases in the Wood, 23.
C-hill-L, 26. Vent, 30. Shot, 33.
Mari-L-net (rev.), 35. Sun (rev.),
Threatened, 36. Sun (rev.),
37. Take off, 38. Bit-ten, 39.
D-let-to, 41. Nun (none), 42.
Sack-race.

DOWN—1. Attachment, 2.
Pore (pour), 3. M-is-tle, 4.
Mead-ows, 5. Appropriat, 6.
Minostrone, 7. A-l-o-e, 8. Con-
sioner, 10. L-o-u-e-r, 12. Con-
sioner, 12. Chor-mille, 20.
Leave-taking, 25. A-l-e-nation,
26. Difference, 28. Heavily, 31.
Head back, 35. Prof-ess, 37.
Fe-net-a, 39. Thora, 39. T-A-R.

DINING OUT TODAY?

TURKISH RESTAURANT

Come and taste our
* Shish Kabab
* Adana Kabab
* Dunder Kabab
* Fresh Fish
Together with a wide variety of
Turkish and other delicious dishes.
6th Circle, Jabal Amman
opp. San Rock Hotel
For Reservations Call 816880

ROMERO

The Italian Restaurant
12:30 - 3:30 Jabal Amman,
6:30 - Midnight 3rd Circle
Closed on Mondays Tel: 44227

Drop by for
an unforgettable meal at
ITALIAN RESTAURANT HAKOOZ
Pizzeria Restaurant
Delicious Italian Food
Jabal Amman Prince Mohd. St.
Near New Insurance Bldg. Tel. 42829

THE IRISH BAR
Come For A Little
Taste Of Ireland
Open Daily: 5-11 p.m.
Prince Mohd Street Under Hakooz Italian Rest

New Orient Restaurant (Abu Ahmad)
The most popular restaurant in Amman
specialising in charcoal grill dishes.
Jabal Amman - 3rd Circle
P.O. Box 503
Tel: 41879
Amman - Jordan.

CULTURAL CENTRES	Hotels	EMBASSIES	AIRLINES	HOSPITALS	GENERAL
British (Jabal)	Amman	Algeria	Algeria	Algeria	Algeria
French (Jabal)	Amman	France	France	France	France
German (Jabal)	Amman	Germany	Germany	Germany	Germany
Italian (Jabal)	Amman	Italy	Italy	Italy	Italy
Japanese (Jabal)	Amman	Japan	Japan	Japan	Japan
Spanish (Jabal)	Amman	Spain	Spain	Spain	Spain
Swiss (Jabal)	Amman	Switzerland	Switzerland	Switzerland	Switzerland
U.S. (Jabal)	Amman	USA	USA	USA	USA
Yemeni (Jabal)	Amman	Yemen	Yemen	Yemen	Yemen
Other (Jabal)	Amman	Other	Other	Other	Other